

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Monthly Magazine of Fundamental Americanism

October 1956

STEVENSON TALKS TO
FARMERS



FOREIGN
POLICY

COMMUNISM
BIG
BUSINESS

HEALTH

TRUMAN

GLOOM

DRAFT

KEFAUNER

THE NEW AMERICA

MINORITIES

VETS for IKE

XVOTE

Labor Likes Ike!

XVOTE

BALANCED BUDGET

FARM ISSUE

YOUTH FOR IKE

REGISTER
and VOTE
PEACE

PROSPERITY

ATOMIC
ENERGY

VOTE

SMALL
BUSINESS

CIVIL
RIGHTS

VOTE

NIXON

TRUTH SQUADS

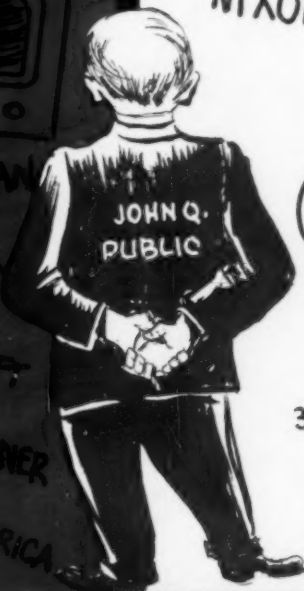
Citizens
FOR
EISENHOWER

STICK
WITH
IKE

3 TELEVISION
SETS

2 CARS

☒ VOTE



NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Magazine of Fundamental Americanism



"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE WISE AND THE HONEST MAY REPAIR."

—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

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FEATURED in this issue . . .

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE for any reader to calculate the cost of war in America—not the cost of a third war that may be incurred, but the actual outlay of cash in the two world wars and the accompanying expenses chargeable to "the cost of war." Hon. Lawrence H. Smith, Member of Congress from Wisconsin, furnishes some of the figures (p. 1) from official sources which hold the reader spellbound. The imagination balks at effort to picture the sum total of any world war yet fought by the United States. All this, it must be remembered, is a compilation of "the cost of war." It relates solely to the program for preserving peace, not for financing war plans. If all the money spent for two wars had been saved, millions of persons and thousands of communities overseas would now be millionaires. Readers of the NATIONAL REPUBLIC may gain a little idea of the importance of maintaining peace. By American votes it is generally now conceded that President Eisenhower can and will preserve peace.

MR. R. E. SMITHER of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, puts in a lot of good advice to his southern friends, showing them how they can benefit politically by voting for Republicans as well as Democrats (p. 5). The South should "awaken," says Mr. Smither. It wastes its voting power by supporting parties and candidates that never do any favors for southern voters.

A SURVEY OF THE SUEZ problem is given by Ira R. Bennett (p. 5), who speaks of American policy in keeping out of war in the Middle East and in Europe. The intrigues of Kremlin agents in Egypt are identified as part of the world-wide campaign to split the western allies and satellize parts or all of Asia Minor, Africa and Europe. It is a most complex problem which engrosses all the energies of Secretary Dulles. Other features of the Communist world conspiracy are items in Mr. Bennett's article.

THE MELLOW HISTORY of the old Federal Hall in New York is well told to NATIONAL REPUBLIC readers by John Jay Daly (p. 7). It was the Capital of the United States under its first President.

THE STRUGGLE by criminal Communists to destroy American minds is the theme of David Callison (p. 13) who gives shocking details of subversive operations.

OTHER CRIMINAL activities are the subject of Aubrey Haines' article on the corrupting of American servicemen (p. 15) by making them dope fiends. The narcotic trade of Red China is enormously profitable and is used in many countries, all aimed at injuring free peoples.

JACK JOUETT's Midnight Ride which may have saved the life of Thomas Jefferson is an exciting account (p. 19) of a southern counterpart of Paul Revere, a hero who earned, but never received, the applause which made Paul Revere forever famous.

FRED DEARMOND gives our readers (p. 21) the "low-down" of the "red missionaries" who infest the United States. These conspirators and criminals escape detection in many cases, but Mr. DeArmond exposes many of them and their methods.

PEACE is the most profitable policy for any nation. Only in times of peace may the world hope to build the other two main props of human felicity—prosperity and progress.

The Eisenhower quest for solid and sustained world peace epitomizes the aspirations of these times more completely than any national program in the last hundred years.

Only the Communist dictatorship in Russia stands in the path of world peace today. If a way may be found to by-pass the Kremlin aggressors and carry the Eisenhower program directly to the enslaved mil-

enough to have built 25 million new homes throughout the world at an average cost of \$10,000 each.

Instead of rearing 25 million new homes, however, World War I reduced several million old homes to rubble, shot up more than \$200 billions in wealth and resources, and sank some 15 million tons of shipping to the bottom of the seven seas—all of it to be replaced eventually in human sweat and toil. Those merchant marine losses in the first world war carried down, also, more than \$5 billions in cargo.

Yet World War I now stands in historical perspective as only a sparkling dress rehearsal for President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Four-Freedoms Crusade" in the next generation.

Total money costs of World War II, including civilian property damage and shipping losses were roughly ten times those of World War I—a grand total of \$2.2 trillions for all belligerents.

PEACE IS PROFITABLE

By **HON. LAWRENCE H. SMITH**

U. S. Representative From Wisconsin

lions behind the Iron Curtain, a peaceful world can be assured.

The times are propitious, for in the world crises of 1914 and 1939, Wilson and Roosevelt eventually cast the American lot on the side of war. Today the Eisenhower Administration and the American people are earnestly and patiently seeking a lasting peace based on justice, honor, and security, for all nations, large and small.

The cost of war never can be measured fully in money. Shattered lives and broken cities are measured first in bitter agony and heart-aches.

Yet the direct money cost of two world wars in the first half of the Twentieth Century, as now compiled from official sources in the Library of Congress, points the profound wisdom of the Eisenhower quest for peace.

If peace may be secured for a century, all other problems of economic, social, and political adjustment may be solved. But if war comes again in our times, on top of the debts and half-restored ruins still carried from the Wilson and Roosevelt crusades, the future of civilization itself will be in question.

The direct money cost of World War I—for all belligerents—is now calculated at approximately \$250 billions—

That total cost—assuming the same energies had been directed to the pursuits of Peace—would have produced 220 million new houses at an average cost of \$10,000 each. Thus the Wilson and Roosevelt crusades might have given the world, instead, 245 million new homes—sufficient modern shelter for almost a billion people, or almost half the world.

These figures, in broad strokes, point the issue today—the destruction and moral decay of war, or the construction and elevating human aspirations of peace. Eisenhower leads in the paths of peace.

Civilian property damage, alone, in World War II exceeded the total military cost of World War I.

Direct money costs of the 1939-45 war are now calculated at \$1.4 trillions for all nations involved.

In addition, civilian property damage ran to \$260 billions; and merchant shipping losses added another \$350 billions.

The French National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies has made probably the most exhaustive survey of World War II costs and damage.

Total merchant ship sinkings were 35 million deadweight tons.

Selected spot pictures throughout Europe and Asia fairly indicate the scope of civil property destruction.



Congressman Lawrence H. Smith

"In England, by March 1944, some 3 million war-damaged houses were 'first-aid' repaired, and 102,700 badly damaged houses were restored to use. The following year more than a million houses were damaged or destroyed by flying bombs."

France suffered less destruction in her capital, but was the victim of repeated assaults back country.

"The total number of buildings damaged and destroyed was 1,804,000. Nearly twenty-five per cent of all buildings damaged . . . were completely destroyed."

In Japan no less than 2,252,000 buildings were destroyed.

China has never been able to calculate her war destruction.

"In Shanghai alone \$2 billions worth of homes and factories were destroyed."

Nor has Germany yet compiled her war costs and damages.

"Few nations have suffered such utter destruction as was heaped upon Germany. Complete estimate never has been computed."

Italy suffered 1,900,000 dwelling units totally destroyed, another 1,100,000 seriously damaged, and a final group of 3,800,000 slightly damaged. Sixty per cent of her state roads were rendered impassable, and 2,968 bridges were destroyed. On secondary arteries 5,269 additional bridges were destroyed. Four out of every ten school rooms were damaged, and 11,000 churches damaged or destroyed. Italy went into the war with 3,400,000 tons of merchant ships afloat, and ended up with 429,000 tons.

Russia likewise suffered incalculable losses, including destruction of 1,710 towns and 70,000 rural villages. Houses destroyed or damaged number roughly 6 million. On the farms, the war brought the destruction of 27 million sheep and goats, 20 million hogs, 17 million cattle. The railroads lost 15,800 locomotives and rail motor cars, and 4,100 freight and passenger stations.

Yet these figures do not include property damage in a score of lesser countries throughout Europe and Asia—such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands; Burma, Siam, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Australia, and New Guinea.

The people of the United States will be paying for these wars for three or more generations.

We still owed \$20 billions on the Wilson war debt from 1917-19, when the Roosevelt crusade was launched in 1940.

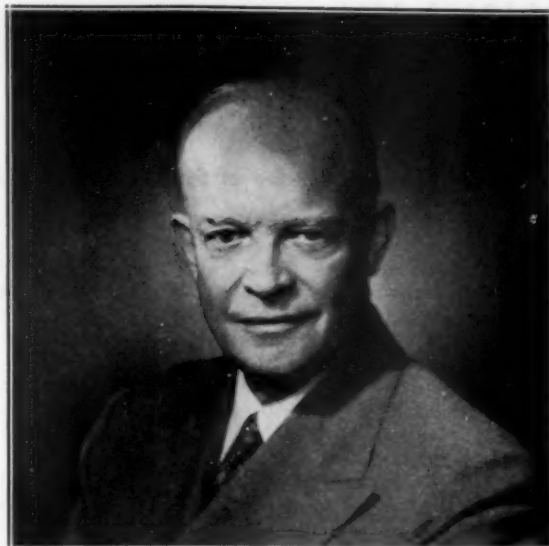
Our total direct military cost for World War II is reported at \$317 billions. In addition, we have poured out more than \$100 billions since 1941 in lend-lease and reconstruction aids.

Our national debt of \$278 billions today represents nothing but war spending of the Democrats Administrations, World Wars I and II, plus the Truman "police action" in Korea, which cost us another \$20 billions over a period of three years and which ended in a directed stalemate.

Thus, America's war costs during the last forty years under three Democrat Administrations add up to roughly \$500 billions—not to calculate the loss of lives and the destruction of morals and health in the carnage of three over-seas excursions.

In all cases, America was led into war by ivory-tower presidents who had never known the fire and steel of battle.

Wilson was re-elected in 1916 on the historic slogan



Republican Candidate (President) Eisenhower Works for Peace While Prepared for War.

"He kept us out of war." A month after inauguration we were in World War I.

Roosevelt, at the close of his strenuous third-term campaign told the Nation over radio from Boston on October 30, 1940:

"And while I am talking to you mothers and fathers, I give you one more assurance—I have said this before, but I shall say it again, and again, and again: Your boys are NOT going to be sent into any foreign wars!"

Fortunately for America and the world today, President Eisenhower as a soldier in his own right, knows the futile savagery of war. He knows its dreadful costs in money and human values. He knows war as

(See, PEACE, Page 29)



Democrat Candidate Stevenson Calls for Peace but End to Draft and A-bomb Tests.

THE South should awake from the stupendous folly of sticking to one Party. It should understand the importance of being independent politically—of voting after a careful estimate of the qualifications of the various candidates and the platforms on which those candidates stand. The consequences to the South of voting one ticket always—the Democratic ticket—are that the South is ignored by both Parties when it comes to choosing a candidate for the Presidency and in formulating Party platforms.

The Democrat Party completely ignores the South in selecting its national top berth candidate, because

THE SOUTH SHOULD AWAKEN

By R. E. SMITHER

it figures that it will get the Southern vote anyhow, and does not have to cater to the South by nominating a Southern man, or one that is even acceptable to the South. The Republican convention also ignores the South, because it does not expect to get the Southern vote, even if it should nominate a Southern man. Consequently the South is ignored by both Parties.

But both the Democrat Party and the Republican Party are careful to consider a candidate from New York. That is not due to an idea that a candidate from New York is any abler than numerous men in the South. It is due solely to two facts: (1) that New York has a larger population than any other State and therefore the largest electoral vote; and (2) the fact that New York is independent politically. It may cast its vote to either Party. It is not wed to any one Party, either Democrat or Republican.

Now the South as a whole has three times the population of New York, and therefore its total electoral vote is three times as large. Hence, if the South were to become more independent politically, and uncertain territory from the standpoint of either Party, instead of being ignored by both the Democrat and Republican conventions, when they are choosing a candidate for the Presidency and writing platforms, it would be courted by both parties, just as New York is now.

During the last thirty years there have been eight Presidential elections. Five times out of eight the Democrat convention has nominated a New Yorker for the Presidency. Three times out of eight the Republican convention has nominated a New Yorker. So that out of sixteen nominations—eight by the Democrat Party and eight by the Republican Party—half of the nominations have gone to a single state, New York, and other northern states have received the other half.

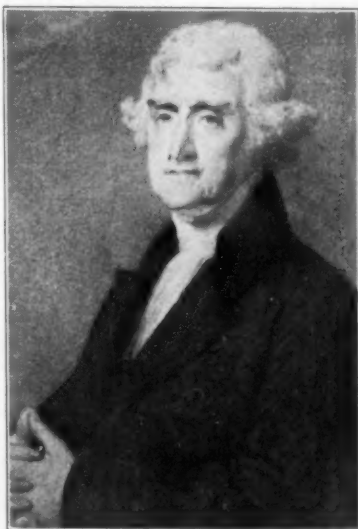
There would be injustice in giving any one State such a preponderating influence in national affairs, even if it could be claimed that New York men were just as able as the men from some of the other States. But so far as the Democrat Party is concerned that claim can not be made. The New York candidates nominated by the Democrat Party have not been as able as many of the men who represent the South at the national Capital. That is partially because the candidates from New York are smeared all over with the "pitch" of Tammany. The fact is that there is really no Democrat Party in New York, but only a Tammany Party masquerading as the Democrat Party.

The injurious effect on the welfare of the nation by electing a New York-Tammany man as President can be seen from what happened after the election in 1932. Most of the Communists in this country live in New York City, and are for political purposes a part of the Tammany outfit. Immediately after the inauguration of the New York-Tammany Executive in 1933, these Communists, some of whom were admitted by the Executive to be his close friends and supporters, brought pressure to bear for him to give recognition to Soviet Russia, which he immediately did. All other Presidents, both Democrat and Republican, had refused to give recognition to Russia.

From then on the New Deal-Tammany Executive, miscalled a Democrat, was engaged in building up the prestige of Russia. It was the building up of Russian prestige by this Executive that made Russia the present menace to this nation and to the peace of the world. Eventually this nation was manipulated into the Second World War on the side of Russia, largely because the President's office had the friendship and support of the Communist element in New York City. He not only tolerated Reds in government, but he freed the head of the Communist Party from prison for the sake of "unity."

It was because of his political obligations to these various alien minded blocs in the population of New York City and of the Tammany outfit that the New Deal-Tammany Executive elected in 1932 deliberately manipulated this nation into war in behalf of Russia. Hence the great debt of three hundred billion dollars which that war cost. Hence also the present annual expenditure of thirty-five billion dollars for military purposes in order to defend this nation and the free world from the menace of Russia and Red China.

Over a long period of years the white people of the South have voted the Democrat ticket, largely because in the South the Democrat Party was considered the "white man's Party." But that is now no longer the case. After the New Deal-Tammany crowd went into office in 1933, all that was changed and the Democrat Party is no longer the "white man's Party." So that one major reason for the why the South has stuck to the Democrat Party no longer exists. It also stuck to the South because even though not meaning what it said, it did include a States' Right plank in its platform. This, too, has been abandoned. It nominated a Vice Presidential candidate from the South, but one without Southern traditions in his blood.



Thomas Jefferson, Founder of
Democratic Party.

The South made a good start in the direction of becoming independent politically in 1952, when four of the Southern States for once broke away and cast their electoral votes for a Republican candidate. It ought to do better than that this year. If the Southern States were to cast their electoral votes for the Republican candidate for a few years, the South might be considered to have become independent politically. The consequences would be highly advantageous both to the nation and to the South itself. Then the South would no longer be ignored by either Party, but would in the future be courted by both Parties.

The circumstances are especially favorable this year for the South to become independent politically. The Republican candidate for the Presidency is a native of the South, having been born in Texas. On the other hand, the Democrat candidate not only is not a native son of the South, but he has never been in any way associated with the South. Furthermore, some of the political ideas which he espouses are repugnant to Southern people. The Republican candidate in this instance is the more moderate towards the South's problems.

Another reason why the South has become more doubtful territory politically is that in recent years a large number of Northern people have moved to the South, and these people are usually Republican in their political affiliations. On the other hand many of the South's colored population left the South during the New Deal and in voting for the first time as Northerners, voted Democrat, changing the complexion in the North.

Yet another reason why the South is moving in the direction of political independence is that education is more widespread than formerly. The consequences of that fact are that many people are thinking more about the merits of candidates and the platforms, and less about Party labels. The election of 1952 showed that not only were some of the leading Democrat politicians, such as Governor Allan Shivers of Texas and Senator Harry Byrd of the Old Dominion, Governor Jimmy Byrnes of North Carolina, and others showed independent inclinations. It was because countless thousands of voters had the courage and independence to break away from the Democrat Party that the two most important states in the South cast their electoral votes for the Republican candidate in 1952.

In many of the rural sections of the South to be a member of the "Party of the South," the Democrat Party is almost a part of a man's religion. Such people take pride in their loyalty to the Democrat Party, and desire to keep their records clear as "loyal Democrats" by never voting the Republican ticket. However, these "loyal Democrats" can keep their records clear and still help to make the South independent politically by not voting at all for Presidential electors. They can go to the polls and vote for the Democrat candidates for Congress and other offices, but abstain from voting for Presidential candidates or as in some States, can vote for States' Rights candidates for President.

At present the cards are stacked against the South, so far as providing any successful candidate for the Presidency is concerned. That is because many of the large States of the North and West, such as Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, which seldom cast their electoral votes for the Democrat candidate, nevertheless have more delegates at the Democratic national convention than most of the Southern States, which regularly cast their electoral votes for a Democrat candidate.

Another fact to be considered in this connection is



New Deal Democrat Administration Built This Memorial To Jefferson on Whom They Have Turned Their Backs.

that there is practically no Democrat Party in the North, as such. There is a motley group of New Dealers, Leftists of Socialist variety, Communists, Tammanyites, and the adherents of the political machines in the large cities, who use the Democrat label, and masquerade as Democrats. However, the principles of government which they espouse and put into practice, when in office, are entirely opposite to the principles advocated by the great Jefferson, who founded the Democrat Party.

This motley crew of New Dealers, Socialists, Communists, and Pendergasts and Tammanyites, who appropriate the Democrat label to masquerade as Democrats, do so because they know they could never win an election, if they marched under their own true political banners.

That can be seen from the fact that at the last two Democrat conventions the Chicago machine provided

(See SOUTH, Page 29)



A Southern Mansion of the Old South—That of Jefferson.

PRELIMINARY polls among farmers, business men and members of Congress indicate that the great majority of voters are more interested in avoiding war than in any other single issue. Voters seem to have wiped off their slate any war with the Soviet Union. They now believe that the Moscow gang does not dare to grapple with Uncle Sam, but that the Reds are still implacable and determined to win their campaign to destroy civilization. Voters are convinced that the Soviet power stands behind the Arab bloc and will incite war between the Middle East and Western Europe whenever Communist plans call for such

It is safe to assume that Moscow has agreed with Nasser upon a plan to choke off oil exports to Europe or the United States. The Suez Canal may be left idle and practically unused by this gesture, but possibly oil exports may also be stopped with great loss to the West. Stoppage of oil export will provoke Britain and France to break any blockade of the Arabian Gulf or other sources of oil. The United States would no doubt be immediately involved if the Arab bloc should blockade the island and inland oil sources which King Ibn Saud has agreed to deliver to American consumers.

The American armed forces could survive without oil imports from the Arab world, but only at great expense and inconvenience. This contingency, along with the stoppage of NATO oil imports, probably would cause the United States to counter the Arab bloc as the only practicable step that could be devised.

Again, will Col. Nasser refuse to permit Israeli shipping through the Canal? He has done so, and he has given no hint that he includes Israel in the list of countries entitled to equal treatment in Canal matters. He ignored Israel entirely in the recent conferences and in his declaration of July 26th asserting Egypt's claims. Of course, everybody knows that the Arab bloc under Nasser intends to exterminate Israel, root and branch, if it can do so. Nasser's vindictive hatred of all Semitic remnants of ancient Jewry has not won him much sympathy among American voters, so far as is known, but some voters also are reported to be lukewarm in discussing Zionism and Israeli policy. The plight of Arab refugees suffering under Zionist expulsion from Palestine has won much sympathy for Arabs in Congress and elsewhere.

Some Americans have taken note of the recent televised remarks of F. B. I. Chief J. Edgar Hoover, in which he states that Khrushchev, who was Stalin's murder-accomplice for 26 years, was so bitterly anti-Semitic that he devised cruelties and crimes worse

KEEPING U. S. A. OUT OF WAR

By IRA E. BENNETT

action. What Americans dread is extension of war into Europe, Eastern Germany, the armed satellite captives and, of course, the necessity of hostilities by the United States in arms, air and naval forces.

Apparently the immense Russian and Chinese led armies will not be seen at the firing line, but will supply the Arab bloc and all satellites. Voters here believe that American ground, air and naval forces will be strategically bound to destroy the Soviet force in order to prevent a conflict beginning in the Middle East and expanding into Europe and possibly Asia under conditions which would give great advantage to the hidden Soviet-Chinese forces.

Every day's statements by Col. Nasser, Egypt's dictator, carry accusations that the "imperialists" (including the U. S.) are provoking war and that he will fight rather than yield to any proposal by the western powers. All the opinions now obtainable among voters agree that the Arab bloc, supported by Moscow and Red China, is bent upon stirring up war at the moment chosen by the Arab and Red strategists. It is claimed by some Arabs that the western powers are plotting a defense of Israel as an effective stratagem. No official statement relating to Israeli policy had been made before September 25th by any of the big western powers.

How will the Suez question affect the election in November? This query in some respects carries in it the judgment of Eisenhower's fate. Other "issues" are pending, and just now it is impossible to identify the particular issue or group of issues that may prevail in the minds of most voters on election day. But if the great majority of voters want peace above all else they will support and elect Eisenhower, in logic and common sense for certainly candidate Stevenson is inexperienced both as a national executive and as a man of war knowledge.

Will Col. Nasser try to prevent the export of Middle East oil to the so-called "imperialists"—the West? The West has been importing three-fourths of all such oil. Yet, if Nasser really means what he says, war will be on before the question of oil exports arises. The Western powers speak of sending tankers around the Cape of Good Hope, presumably to obtain an oil supply in Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Dhahran or in any other place that cannot be blockaded by Nasser. If tankers cannot freely load up with oil there is no point in using the Good Hope route.



President Eisenhower Strives to Prevent War.

than some of those perpetrated by Hitler. These are not idle words. They are a floodlight on Khrushchev and therefore they enable Americans to understand him and those pals of his who lurk behind Nasser.

It is idle to speculate upon future developments as relating to East-West relations, but what is not idle is the immovable truth stamped upon the world. The essence of this truth, which controls American relations with the Soviet Union, is that no friendly or peaceful coexistence is possible between America and Communism. Effort, propitiation, optimism, appeasements, generosity in "making allowance for mistakes"—all these are falsehoods and false attitudes equivalent to treason in their effects.

No intelligent American can any longer favor any policy applying to the enemy except this—an unyielding determination to hold this enemy as hostile, bent upon conquest of all civilized nations, and requiring for safety's sake the utmost vigilance in dealing with him.

The Soviet Union has now disclosed its fixed purpose to use the Arab bloc as an advance guard and weapon for carrying on war and avoiding use of its own forces when advisable. It used Red China to fight the war in Korea, Tibet and Vietnam. This fact, coupled with the truths accumulated in regard to Soviet purpose, policy and objectives, enables Americans and others in civilized nations to defend themselves if they are alert. Some Communists do not believe that all "civilization" is intelligent or alert, and perhaps they are right. If so, they have an advantage over their drowsy prey.

There is ample room in the USSR for satellites. Soviet plans to use nations in the Arab bloc as pawns show clearly that the Communist drive will be aimed at British, French and other members of NATO, mostly in Africa at this time. Algeria is marked for satellite subjugation, besides Morocco, British territory in Africa and British Honduras in this hemisphere. Moscow is convinced that the old British empire has lost its power to retaliate against aggression in Asia or Africa, and indeed in the new world. The British Commonwealth evidently determines London policy, as the recent activities of Mr. Menzies of Australia have demonstrated.

Britain and France retain important military power. They can strike the Arab bloc at a sensitive place, but if they should strike Egypt they would be merely opening the first blasts of an over-all war in Europe, secretly directed by the USSR, with their defeat a certainty unless the United States should join them.

Inasmuch as President Eisenhower has held out against war to the last breath, it seems improbable that this country will abandon its peace policy at the behest of the "big three" abroad. In the showdown of decision as to war, Americans believe that Eisenhower's influence will prevail against war, even if the overseas powers should lose ground to the Soviet-Arab attack. Voters are holding their breath, wondering if Eisenhower's peace policy will elect him on November 6th, or whether Adlai Stevenson's appeal to reckless and ignorant free lunch "social security" grafters under the reins of leftwing labor bosses and their big slush fund will constitute the majority in this country. In many quarters it is feared that defeat of Ike's peace policy will result in war not long after the advent of the new Administration.

Now comes the USSR demanding nationalization of the Panama Canal in the wake of Col. Nasser's claim of sovereignty over Suez. The chief strategist of Panama's claim of sovereignty is Jacob Arbenz Guzman, now stationed at Prague in a secure Communist post.



Recent Washington Conference of the Southern Republics May Have Dealt With Soviet Agitation Over Panama Canal.

He betrayed Guatemala and was thrown out before he and the Reds could subvert the country. When Theodore Roosevelt consummated the American deal for Panama, he acknowledged the sovereignty of the new government which he recognized. Then, when the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty was made, it was agreed that the United States should exercise in perpetuity all the powers that can be attributed to sovereignty.

This claim of sovereignty, regardless of treaty provisions, has been made repeatedly by eminent Panamanian statesmen, particularly by Sr. Don Ricardo Alfaro, former president. Don Ricardo stands at the head of experienced men at Panama. His declaration before the U. N. in 1946 is the classic form of isthmian claims of sovereignty over Canal territory. It is the purpose of the USSR to deprive the United States of its jurisdiction over the Canal and thus to fortify Latin America as sole authority for international control of the Canal. In this drive the Reds at present are inciting Panamanian nationalism for international

(See, OUT OF WAR, Page 29)



Democrat Candidate Adlai Stevenson, Though Inexperienced, Is Critical of Eisenhower Near East Policies.

GEORGE never thought it would be like this!" So said Gardner Osborn, executive director of Federal Hall Memorial Associates, as he looked westward from the spot where the First President of the United States was inaugurated.

Mr. Osborn and his guest—this writer—faced a canyon of marble. To the left, the House of Morgan—where J. Pierpont had piled up his millions. To the right, the New York Stock Exchange with its new 22-story addition. Next to that the Irving Trust Company. Then the Bankers' Trust and Trinity Church in the background.

second floor surrounded by an arcade, the portico designed as a stage for the inauguration, the place was open for business. Here, in the two legislative chambers, the first Congress of the United States got under way. John Adams of Massachusetts presided over the Senate. Speaker of the House of Representatives was Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania. The thirteen original colonies had become states in a free nation.

There were only five government departments at the time. John Jay, of New York, acted as Secretary of State until Thomas Jefferson took over. Alexander

OLD FEDERAL HALL IN NEW YORK

By JOHN JAY DALY

This is the heart of financial America.

No place else is so money-conscious as this nook of America. Wall Street and its environs, not even the United States Treasury in Washington, nor Fort Knox with all its stored away gold.

Old Federal Hall in New York, where George Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States—instead of King of the Colonies—stands at the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, opposite Broad. This is one of the nation's sacred shrines.

One of the architectural gems of America, the building known as Old Federal Hall dates only from 1835; but it occupies the original site of Old City Hall, dating from 1699. Afterwards Old City Hall became Federal Hall—and this was the first Capitol of the United States under the Constitution.

As Mr. Osborn puts it, "Right where we stand some of the greatest incidents in American history were enacted." First, Washington taking the oath of office.

The Wall Street section then resembled an old-fashioned village green. The small city block on which Old City Hall stood was bought for about two pounds sterling an acre. The same strip, upon which Old Federal Hall stands now, is worth close to ten million dollars; unearned increment, as the realtors call it.

Washington was inaugurated April 30, 1789.

Where that happened the government of the United States was established. It remained there throughout its formative period. New York was the first Capital of our nation.

Previous to that the Continental Congress, then the governing body, had moved its headquarters successively from Philadelphia to Princeton, to Annapolis, to Trenton and had there voted to make New York its next stop.

Part of New York's City Hall was given to the national government for use as its Capitol. Later, the entire structure was so offered.

That was in 1788. James Duane was Mayor of New York.

Alterations of Old City Hall, to make way for the newly formed government, were begun under the direction of Major Charles Pierre L'Enfant. Afterwards, at Washington's request, L'Enfant designed the new City of Washington on the banks of the Potomac.

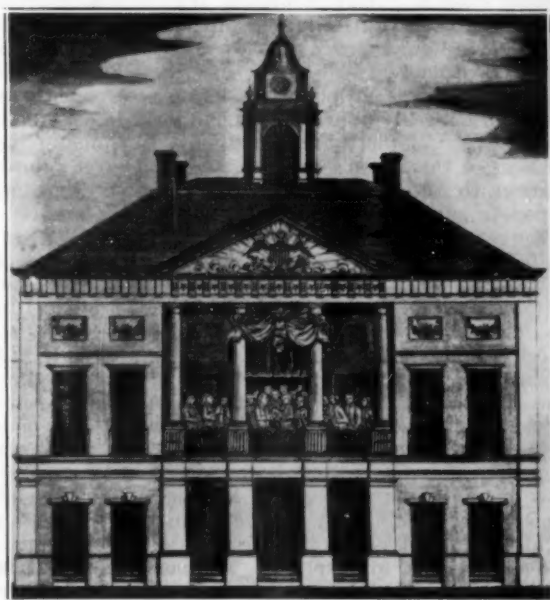
After a general overhauling of Old City Hall, the

Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Knox of Massachusetts was Secretary of War, Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, Attorney General. The Postmaster General was Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts.

All this was recalled the other day by Gardner Osborn who has devoted many years of his busy life to the restoration of Old Federal Hall, and to the regaining of its rightful place among the nation's prized possessions.

What happened at the Old Hall in the old days was far different from anything taking place in that vicinity today where the canyons of marble, despite traffic noises, throw a hushed silence over the neighborhood.

New York town when George Washington landed from a barge at the foot of Wall Street, April 23, 1789, one week to the day before his inauguration—was what vaudevillians once called a "one-horse town." Wall and Broad Streets were just past the stage of having been country lanes. There were only two- and



Old Federal Hall and George Washington's Inaugural.

three-story houses where the marble money temples now stand.

After Washington had taken the oath of office from Chancellor Livingston, kissing the Bible as he did so, the crowd that packed the streets to overflowing broke out in cheers. Washington, dressed in brown homespun, bowed and went into the Senate Chamber to deliver his address.

That day goes down in the annals as one of the greatest in history. Then was set in motion a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people"—a Republic that to this day stands unique among man-made institutions.

As Director Gardner Osborn proudly proclaims, "This spot is hallowed in the memory of free men the world over! It witnessed more renowned events and the actions of more distinguished men—patriots all—than any other place in the entire nation. I do not except Philadelphia, with its Independence Hall or Washington with its Capitol and other government buildings."

That is a large claim, as Mr. Osborn admits; but he contends that in the creation of the executive departments of government and in the selection of the men who headed them in New York the facts bear out what he says.

What took place in New York those many years ago was only the beginning, but the nation was off to a good start. In those two legislative chambers in Old Federal Hall came the introduction and passage of the ten amendments to the Constitution, known as the "Bill of Rights."

These are immortal.

The "Bill of Rights" ranks with the greatest documents of all time. Incidentally, the original joint resolution of Congress which proposed these ten amendments for the consideration of the thirteen original states is now in the National Archives at Washington. It was passed September 25, 1789, engrossed and signed three days later.

Nor were the foregoing all the events that distinguish Old Federal Hall in New York, as a sacred spot in American heritage. Even before it was selected as the first Capitol of the nation the old building had witnessed a bit of romantic history that will be forever associated with the freedom of the press. It was this:

In 1734, John Peter Zenger—a pioneer journalist—was imprisoned in the garret of City Hall, charged with publishing seditious libels in his newspaper, *The New York Weekly Journal*. He had locked horns with the governor of the colony, William Cosby, one of the louisiest of the Kings's representatives, a greedy autocrat, grafter and cheap politician. Further than that deponeth sayeth not.

Zenger, represented by Andrew Hamilton, was acquitted on August 4, 1735. Thus he became a symbol of the free press and freedom of speech on this side of the Atlantic. Both were rather unknown in the Old Country.

As part of the exhibits now placed in Federal Hall—many and interesting—Mr. Osborn and his associates have made several scenes in Zenger's trial and imprisonment into life-like representations. These may be seen by visitors to the second floor. There also is a model room, done over and arranged so as to show how the entire structure will look when the plan of renovation is completed. Inside and out, this building is all marble—including the roof laid on with inch-and-a-half slabs, overlapping. The men who did this work, of course, got about 80 cents American money as contrasted to the present wage of \$30 a day—or more.



Federal Hall Memorial, Site of Old Federal Hall. Drawing By Schell Lewis.

"What a building," Mr. Osborn exclaims, recalling that the first public library in New York was established therein. This was back in 1754 when patriotic citizens saw the need. Called "The Society Library" it still exists.

Another important event that took place in the original building on the site of Old Federal Hall was the enactment of the Stamp Act.

The Stamp Act Congress convened at Old City Hall on October 7, 1765. This was the first organized opposition to the colonial policy of England. Delegates from nine of the thirteen colonies took part in the proceedings. Before adjourning on October 26, an Address was sent to the King, petitions directed to Parliament and a Declaration of Rights and Grievances drawn up. Here, then, was a forewarning of the pending Revolution.

Actually, this New York site is the birthplace of our Republic. More important events and personalities of national significance have been associated with Old City Hall and its successor, Old Federal Hall, than with any other place in America. So say those who strive to make of this location the recognized cradle of our Republic.

It will take plenty of money to see the program through, but funds are being gathered. Money started coming in when patriots announced the first plan to save the old building.

(See, OLD FEDERAL HALL, Page 32)



Men Who Lead Out In Restoration Stand at Section of Original Railing Behind Which Washington Was Inaugurated. Director Gardner Osborn, Supt.

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

*Concerning the Activities of Movements Tending
To Undermine the Institutions of the Republic.*

A smoothly coordinated Communist underground movement was operating in New Orleans as late as this spring, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee declared in recently released printed copies of hearings held in the bustling Gulf Coast port earlier this year.

Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), subcommittee chairman, said the publication shows that Communists "sought to infiltrate labor unions, churches, farmer organizations, parent-teacher associations, channels of public opinion, and other streams of influence in our society."

The 127-page publication contains testimony of 17 witnesses who appeared before the subcommittee in the Federal Court Building in New Orleans. It is now available for public distribution.

"Our sessions revealed the conspiratorial nature of the Communist organization, the resort to aliases, use of code names, evasion of legal process, fabrication of birth records and of social security records, and other practices that were designed to conceal from legal authorities and from the American people the purposes of Communists," Senator Eastland said.

Six witnesses during the hearings resorted to the fifth amendment protection against self-incrimination in refusing to answer questions about Communist activities. They are Richard Feise, Mrs. Winifred Feise, Grady Jenkins, Mrs. Junesh Jenkins, Mrs. Betty Liveright, and Calhoun Pfifer.

One witness, Mrs. Pauline Feuer, declined to answer questions about Communist operations, but did not take refuge in the fifth amendment. She has since been cited for contempt of the Senate.

Two New Orleans policemen, Sgt. Hubert Badeaux and Sgt. Peter Joseph Porretto, testified that they found an extensive library of Communist material when they searched the abandoned apartment of Hunter Pitts O'Dell, identified by the subcommittee as district organizer of the Communist Party in New Orleans. Included were two social security cards O'Dell apparently got under false names.

O'Dell, who was not found by process servers for the New Orleans hearings, later testified in Washington. His testimony, in which he also invoked the fifth amendment, will be printed in a forthcoming subcommittee publication.

Feise, operator of a New Orleans travel agency and one-time director of industrial relations for a large industry, declined to say whether he wrote a letter to the United States district attorney in 1949 protesting a federal grand jury investigation of Communists in New Orleans.

His wife, Mrs. Winifred Feise, a New Orleans school teacher, declined to say if she had been active in Jefferson Parish P. T. A., despite testimony by another witness that she was vice president for two years and



Jacob K. Javits, New York State Attorney General and Republican Candidate for U. S. Senate, Attacks Rumors of Leftwing Associations, But Admits Meetings With a Half-Dozen Pro-Reds.

later legislative chairman. Both Feise and his wife declined to state whether they had been members of the professional branch of the New Orleans Communist Party.

Mrs. Feise, who taught English at a Moscow public school in 1931-32, refused to comment on subcommittee evidence that she served as chairman of national legislation of the Louisiana State P. T. A. She denied being a Communist at the time of the hearing, but would not answer other questions on Communist activity. Refusing to use the fifth amendment, she based her objections to questions on a claim that the subcommittee did not have jurisdiction to inquire into her political beliefs, personal and private affairs, and associational activities.

Mrs. Betty Liveright, wife of Herman Liveright, New Orleans television executive who had appeared earlier before the subcommittee, also declined to answer questions under the fifth amendment.

The subcommittee introduced evidence that Mrs. Liveright had signed petitions for Communist candidates in New York, and exhibited a photograph from the New York Daily Worker showing her addressing a "peace rally" in 1941. Mrs. Liveright's husband did not use the fifth amendment in his Washington testi-



West German Communist Party Chief Leaves Court With East German Reds After West German Government Orders Dissolution of Communist Party and Confiscation of All Its Property.

mony, but did refuse to answer questions on Communist activity. Subsequently he was cited for contempt of Senate.

Witnesses told the subcommittee that Grady Jenkins and his wife, Mrs. Junesh Jenkins, had lived under assumed names in Baton Rouge, La. Both used the fifth amendment in refusing to answer questions about Communist Party membership. Mrs. Jenkins declined to say if she had been instructed by Communist Party superiors to join the Istoma Baptist Church in Baton Rouge. She also would not say if she acted as liaison between the Communist Party organization and Richard Feise, head of the professional group of the Communist Party in New Orleans.

Jenkins declined to say if he had been assigned by Communist superiors to organize tenant farmers in Tennessee, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

Päfer, a former seaman and Tulane University graduate, refused to state whether he had done Communist Party organization work. He also declined to say if he had helped picket the White House in 1953 in behalf of condemned Communist spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

New Red Tactics Is By Infiltration

Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, listed Italy, France and Indonesia as principal targets of the Kremlin's new strategy of "parliamentary" conquest. He cited these areas as ones which present "fresh opportunities where the clearly announced program of Messrs. Khrushchev and Bulganin might now be put into operation." The warning is contained in an analysis of current Communist tactics which he submitted to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

"A few years ago," Mr. Dulles said, "I would have thought that Communist Parties in Europe would have great difficulty in ever again obtaining allies among any non-Communist Parties. . . . Today, however the danger of parliamentary compromises with the Communists, even in Europe, is not to be ignored.

"In Asia this threat is even greater because it is generally less well understood.

"A recent Indonesian Government permitted Communist influence to reach far into the Ministry of Defense. More than in Europe the Communist Parties have managed in many countries to acquire a dangerous degree of 'respectability' and of acceptance as just another political party."

"The Communists," Mr. Dulles said, "see their greatest opportunities where they now have the strongest penetration into the parliamentary machinery of free governments. In several countries these penetrations are serious.

"In the Italian parliament of 590 members, there are now 143 Communist members. To these must be added 75 Nenni fellow-travelling leftwing socialists or a total of 218 who consistently vote and act with the Communists. Together, in the last elections in 1953, their total popular vote was 9.5 millions or 35.5 per cent of the total.

The French Chamber of Deputies presents another situation which the Kremlin may be studying. There are today about 150 Communist members in the Chamber out of a present total of about 600.

"In Indonesia, the Communist Party received 6 million votes, or 17 per cent of the total electorate in the elections of September 1955 and they have a representation of 39 members or 15 per cent of the total of the Indonesian Assembly."

Referring to the recent pronouncements of the Soviet



West German Police Raid Hamburg Communist Printing and Newspaper Plant, Confiscating Property, Files and Equipment in New Order Outlawing Red Movement.

leadership, Mr. Dulles declared: "Translated into a little less flamboyant language this means that the Communists propose to infiltrate our free legislative systems, to take over our parliamentary governments, and to use the freedom which our system of government gives to destroy all vestiges of that system.

"Though they did not quote it specifically, we can be sure that the Soviet leaders still accept the view announced most vividly in Lenin's own heyday—in the Statutes of the Third Communist International in 1920—that 'the Communist Party enters such institutions (as Parliaments) not for the purpose of organization work but in order to blow up the whole bourgeois machinery and the parliament itself from within.'"

"In some 35 countries of the world," Mr. Dulles noted, "the Communist Party is illegal. Here their rank and file, though seriously large in several cases, must work through underground channels and the more obvious fellow-traveler front organizations without direct political representation in parliamentary bodies. However, in such areas as Singapore, Communist-influenced parties have an important position and serve effective vehicles for Communist activity."



Plant of Official National Organ of Communist Party of U. S. A. Raided in New York City by U. S. Tax Collectors.

NATIONAL REPUBLIC EDITORIALS

FOR—Fundamental Americanism; Constitutional Representative Government; Constructive National Policies.

AGAINST—All Subversive Movements Inimical to American Ideals, Traditions and Institutions.

STATES' RIGHTS

IT IS UNUSUAL FOR TWO major political parties to overlook one of the most important aspects of our Constitution in their respective planks, one that has for years been particularly stressed by the Democrat Party, but more fully respected in the past twenty-five years by the Republican Party: States' Rights.

This year neither platform stresses States' Rights, and yet it is foremost on everyone's tongue, in all parts of the country.

During the past twenty years, the Federal government has gradually infringed on States' Rights, and in 1952 it became one of the major issues in the Presidential campaign. The Federal government had all but taken over all of the individual functions of the States, from that of looking after the wants of the individuals in the various States, to catering to the regional organized blocs. Social Security laws have now so tied the States to the domination of the Federal Government that there is no easy way out concerning the return to the local areas of their responsibility to their particular citizens.

Today when there is a fire, flood, or drought, the call comes to Washington for aid. Every time there is a labor strike the State authorities sit back and depend on the Federal government to settle it under a Federal labor law. States are now even looking to the Federal government to pull their school problems out of the fire; their road construction, etc. States almost lost their rights to tideland developments, to water sheds, to freedom in cultivating their farms and the development of their natural resources. As a result, people are finally awakening to the fact that big government in Washington means less freedom and big taxes locally, statewide and Federally. They are paying for their past blindness. They have awakened to find that the Federal government now owns 1,905,351,920 acres in the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia or 23.89% of the people's lands within our country, and that the government has been put into electric power, rubber, and thousands of other competitive businesses at the people's expense. This, in a country of free enterprise, signals the death of that free system.

The present administration in Washington has attempted to return their property to the States and to the people, each time with a battle royal facing it in its attempt. It has turned back many competitive enterprises, this in the face of the "Give Aways." It has given the States their tideland rights, and refuses to interfere with force in the settlement of State problems. "Right to work" laws by States are permitted under the Taft-Hartley Act. States' Rights are the life-blood of our people. They represent the difference between a dictatorship State and the Republican State as guaranteed by our Constitution. November elections will decide the future.

ADLAI, WISE-CRACKER

ONE CANDIDATE WHO IS quoted frequently is Adlai Stevenson. Is he merely a wise-cracker, or is he a statesman who can contribute to the national welfare? Well—well, time is running fast, and if Adlai

has any grasp of the national situation affecting 168 million Americans it might be well for him to suggest a better way to promote good times, higher wages, greater production, more security against war, a little frugality in spending tax money, and so on.

As a wise-cracker, Adlai is all right. Plenty of voters enjoy his quips and quiddities. They do not seem to be thrilled by the tiresome Estes with his shopworn "How do you do?", "How do you do?", "How do you do?", his coon-skin cap and now moose horns, but they relish the wise-cracks that are scattered along the roadbed by Adlai. Some of these wise-cracks look mighty fresh, like shiny quarters, and voters wonder sometimes if they are genuine or counterfeit. Never mind—nobody is swindled by wise-cracks.

That was a boner, however, when Adlai proposed that the drafting of servicemen be cut down soon, but it may collect votes from the gullible. Everybody sensed that Adlai had decided the Communists would not increase their ground, air and naval strength, but nobody learned this fact except Adlai, if it is a fact and not another counterfeit. Adlai's way to avoid trouble, it seems, is to cut down your military strength and take the enemy's word for it, thus inviting Red aggression.

The Chinese Red army turned up in Korea with a huge force of "volunteers" who killed thousands of American boys, but that word "volunteer" was merely a Peiping wise-crack. The heathens wanted to wash more brains before our prisoners died in torture—that was all.

Of course Adlai says that Harry Truman helps some in the campaign, but he doesn't tell us how Truman helps. Would it not be well for Adlai to tell us how Truman helped by praising Alger Hiss and by promoting Harry Dexter White after White had been exposed by J. Edgar Hoover as a Communist? Perhaps Adlai is miffed a little, because after he appeared as a character witness for Alger Hiss, Dick Nixon insisted that Hiss be sent to prison. Or possibly Adlai remembers how Harry Truman seized the steel mills and would have turned them over to labor bosses if he had not been restrained from taking private property without compensation, and last but not least, was it not Adlai, who as Assistant Secretary of Navy, prevented the expulsion of Reds from the Maritime service?

Labor bosses are again in the saddle, with Adlai favored with a few millions, if he will use that slush fund to capture Congress and the Treasury.

CONSERVATIVE AND REPUBLICAN

ONE OF THE MOST VIGILANT and sprightly reporters of American affairs in the "Manchester Guardian" is Alistair Cooke. In his article on September 13th, entitled "Democrats' Dizzy Hopes," he refers to Samuel Lubell, the political analyst who is now off on his own doorbell assault of the 3,000 counties of the United States. Mr. Lubell is credited with having rather accurately predicted "the Truman bombshell in 1948 and Eisenhower's landslide in 1952." And here comes an extremely interesting remark by Mr. Cooke to the effect that Mr. Lubell "says that the most significant

new fact about this campaign is that people in their twenties are now preponderantly conservative and Republican."

Thereupon Mr. Cooke surveys the "dizzy hopes" of New York Democrats. Their hardest task, he thinks, "is to frighten the voter with the strangely local spectre of Republican 'disunity' in the State that has 45 electoral votes, the biggest plum of the elections."

No wonder Mr. Cooke looks upon the Democrats' hopes as a spectre that will frighten the voter! The time for conjuring up spooks and ghosts is gone when voters turn "preponderantly" to Ike to protect them against war. No man in his senses, young or old, can favor the wholesale killings of American citizens. If voters have concluded that Ike should keep vigil on the ramparts of peace and patience it is proof in advance that common sense finally prevails and will settle the election, including the electoral votes of New York.



CIVIL RIGHTS

THE PATRIOTS WHO WON American independence re-

garded the Declaration of Independence as no less sacred than Holy Writ. It was to them a message from our Father in Heaven, repeating that part of the Lord's Prayer which pleads "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven." The message epitomized this never-changing truth: That all men are born equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and enjoyment of property, or the pursuit of happiness. For this they fought and died. They drank in this divine message: "That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, basing their just powers upon the consent of the governed." In order to make this divine endowment irrevocable the message further provided that if men's rights were not secured by their government they could alter or abolish it to conform to their will.

No more noble gifts to humanity could be imagined than these rights bestowed by their heavenly Father. The gifts are from God's hand, and they are perpetual while humanity lives. Take notice that the gifts are to the people of the United States; not exclusively to them, but to all peoples who set up governments to secure their liberty.

When American patriots received this message they organized their rights and powers as States in obedience to the message. The States were equal, without regard to the number of inhabitants in each State. The equality of the States made it possible for the people to exercise just powers derived from the consent of the governed. There are no big nor little States in the American Union in their equality of rights. Each State enjoys equality of suffrage in the Senate, and none of them without its consent can be deprived of its rights, and each State casts one vote for President whenever necessary. The States in organizing their national government granted certain powers to it and reserved other powers for themselves, so that the charter framed for the government should be effective, strong, durable, based upon the people's consent, and capable of protecting every man's domestic rights.

In the charter framed by the founders, designated by George Washington as the Constitution, two articles of amendment are included. They are these:

"Article 9—The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

"Article 10—The powers not delegated to the United

States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Every legislator and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States are bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution. The preamble states that "we the people of the United States, in order to . . . secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." The objective of the official oath is to secure the blessings of liberty and opportunity to American citizens and their posterity.

When any official, whether a Justice of the Supreme Court or a mere constable, swears to his Heavenly Father that he will support the Constitution, how in the holy name of God can he violate that oath and not be a traitor? We do not demand that he be beheaded, but we do demand that he shall avoid the crime of treason by exercising good faith and honor in obeying the Lord's will on earth by creating equality of rights and permission to create a state government to secure the blessings of liberty.

Thus it is made clear that the ruling of the Supreme Court in May, 1954, does not hinge upon any education or any racial question, but is in disobedience and violation of the oath to the Lord by attempting to deny the equality of the States and the sovereign powers they voluntarily vacated when they formed the union of States.

Since every American is in fact a part of his State it follows then if he strikes at his State he is a traitor. The State is paramount and cannot exist unless American patriots ordain and establish it. He who fails or refuses to share in creating the State is the enemy of his fellows and the enemy of the Lord. Only by honorable cooperation can a judge or other officer share in making the State capable of securing liberty.

Will the States assert their rights and thus secure justice and liberty to all men and races? One of their duties is to insure domestic tranquility. When a State runs amuck "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion."

Questions of segregation and desegregation of races in education settle themselves when the Supreme Court and other officials perform their sworn duty to the States. Since the Constitution does not grant jurisdiction of the Federal Government to matters of education, it is necessary that the States shall exercise their reserved powers. An attempt to transfer this power to the National Government is essentially an act of treason, exactly as if a court should attempt to deprive a State of its equal suffrage in the Senate. Freedom of religion, freedom of the press and other freedoms and immunities are provided in the Constitution, but no one has the right to seize power at the expense of a citizen or the citizens of a State.

By logic and by obedience to divine law the American people will assert the will of their States. State rights must prevail over any other authority, for otherwise the false "authority" of officials becomes treasonable. Centralized national government makes mockery of the very name of our constitutional system—the United States of America, for without State rights a State becomes a puppet instead of an individual State. They would therefore become united puppets, rather than United States. United puppets are the aim of Soviet Russia. Americans want none of that.

UNITY of purpose and coordinated action are essential if we are to be secure during this time of world ferment. Liberals claim that Communist aggression has been conducted in the usual way by means of infiltration and espionage, preparing the way for military action if and when we become weak.

Conservatives hold that the Russians long ago realized that Americans would never voluntarily accept socialism if it is presented in its true light, and that a war of conquest would be too costly; so they decided to cunningly move us into destroying ourselves by using our two factors, our strength and our weakness.

THE WAR FOR AMERICAN MINDS

By DAVID CALLISON

They have thus struck at us through every phase of American life in order to bring about our intellectual, moral and cultural collapse. Communists conducted exhaustive experiments on prisoners in Russia to determine how human personality could best be weakened or destroyed and rebuilt into new personalities of the Red choosing. The techniques of "brain-washing" are the results of this experimentation, and it is now evident that the Communists are conducting a vast experiment in trying to brain-wash the American people as a whole. Entire areas of American culture which we have regarded as normal and wholly American are now diseased areas, disabled by Communist secret agents planted in key positions several decades ago, and sustained by sincere and idealistic, but misled "liberals" ever since.

Studies in the causes of the downfall of Greece and Rome and other civilizations provided the Russians with some of the information they needed to hasten our decline.

Studies in neurosis and insanity informed them on how to cause Americans to become mentally ill and morally degenerate.

Being atheists, Communists have no compunction about learning how to destroy our religions, while preserving the church organizations as material proof that we are still religious. They have often done this by persuading "liberal" preachers that morality is a matter for intellectual debate. Good and evil became mere points of view which we can think ourselves into or out of at will. This has tended to destroy that faith of many in the existence of God and of divine law which is the core of all individual strength. Then the Communistic clergymen, politicians, union leaders, newspapermen, radio commentators, and propagandists have had only to instil specific doubts and fears to destroy our faith in most everything we believe in. "Liberals," having been taught that one can not progress to the new, until he has learned to doubt and fear the old, have effectively assisted the Communists in this subversive enterprise.

Capitalism involves competition in which the losers get hurt the worse. It is also far from a science, and the system occasionally gets a little off balance and people thereby suffer. The Communists have used these two conditions—fear of failure and fear of depressions—to scare Americans into destroying their own economic system, even though it has obviously been the most efficient on earth.

Their attempt failed; but the Communists, knowing the power of constant, emotional repetition, have merely redoubled their efforts, and from the "liberal" press has come constant propaganda assuring us that ulcers, insanity, wars, crime, and periodic depressions are essential aspects of capitalism and that we must amend it to destruction, replacing it with "something better," some vague form of Socialism.

Education to develop strong, responsible, mature individuals is also under constant attack. The weakling in self is encouraged. The latest battle in this war is over the false doctrine spread by many "liberal"

educators, that discipline destroys children by traumatizing them into neurotic and criminal behavior patterns. The obvious fact that the training of children is a very painful process requiring an equal amount of love and discipline is ignored. Otherwise why did God give youth parents? Communists have actually convinced a large percentage of Americans that children are basically civilized, and that parents have been traumatized by capitalism into rugged, immoral, competitive criminals who must obey every whim of their offspring. Philip Wylie recently wrote an article on this subject in which he gave convincing proof that children are rapidly gaining real power in this country. Advertisers aim more and more of their ads at youth, as being responsible for deciding what shall be acquired by the family. And there are increasing complaints that children enter and dominate adult conversation, keeping it on their level and are encouraged in doing so by their parents. In the interests of "free personality development," children are nowadays often urged to do whatever they want to do no matter who it hurts. Parents who discipline children are regarded by many as medieval torturers. This entire situation is fantastic and anarchistic. As Wylie says, "The only possible way to learn self-discipline is through discipline." When characterless, animalistic youngsters, who often are scarcely more than housebroken,



A Revolting Scene in New York City of American Youth Mocking Christianity and Capitalism.

encounter the pressures of harsh reality in adult life, the results are apt to be disastrous. The Communists are backing this degenerative program to the hilt, knowing that "as the twig is bent the tree will grow" and weak, self-indulgent children will grow into adults who can be easily dominated or destroyed by tough, well disciplined Communists.

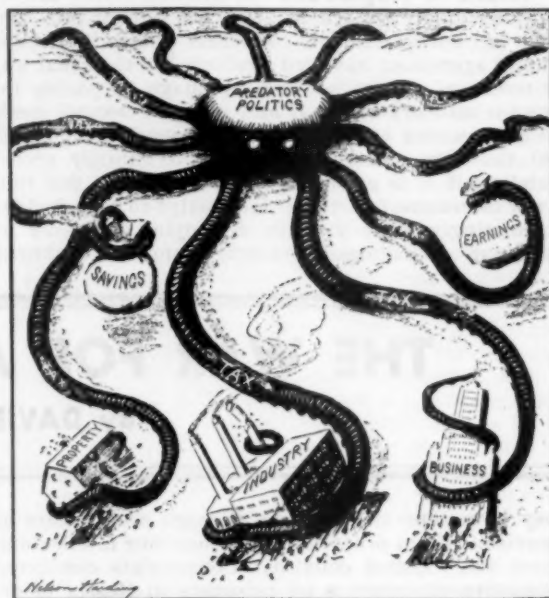
Proof that the attempts of the Reds to brainwash Americans over the last thirty years have been successful, is nowhere more evident than in the arts. We have had a whole generation of artists magnificently trained as their technicians, but who have little inside themselves worthy of expression. Many of them hollow; nothing real to them; nothing is important. Many have no uplifting faith, no glorious hope, no radiant love, and therefore no intuitive contact with the fountainhead of creative artistry. They have what their ego calls intellect. So they arrange lines, dots, masses and colors into clever and often meaningless patterns—soulless art for a brainwashed people.

Listen to the music of Shostakovich, the Russian composer. He has truly wonderful talent which, with only atheism to back it up, expresses only cynicism, boredom and obscene twists of feeling. This sort of art, foreign in every sense, is wielding a strong influence on what should be a fresh, clean and honest American culture.

No aspect of American life has escaped the insidious poison of doubt, fear and carelessness injected into us by the evil ingenuity of the Red Russians and their master-mind agents. "Liberals" are now obediently spreading the doctrine that conservatives are mentally ill. Authoritative textbooks on psychology have been released on this theme and bills have been passed by several state legislatures empowering the involuntary seizure by the state of "socially maladjusted" citizens, who can then be held for periods of from one to three months for observation. This entire trend fits perfectly into the Communist plan to convince us that everyone is crazy but the Reds.

The progressive socialization of our way of life due to Communist infiltration and persuasion has been dealt with many times. But here are some facts not generally known.

The graduated income tax was specifically described by Karl Marx in The Communist Manifesto and advocated therein as an efficient means of destroying capitalism and promoting socialism. It has not yet worked out as Marx planned. The core of the socialist teaching is the principle: "Take from each according to his ability and give to each according to his need." The income tax was intended to take money from the so-called rich (thus removing their incentive to work hard and accumulate) to give to the so-called poor (thus giving them a reason to want to live as paupers). Note the simplicity of this diabolical gimmick. It sounds like the Christian brotherhood of man in action. Yet it deprives every one of the incentive to work and to accumulate so as to invest. This is the quickest way there is to wreck a system of free economics. It has also established the socialistic ideology that your money is not your own—it can be confiscated by the state. Your property is no longer your own—it can be confiscated and sold by the state to pay your taxes. Even your life is not your own—you can be jailed if you resist this unconstitutional tax. What are we buying with all these billions of dollars which are illegally extracted from us? Citizenship in a socialistic anthill. At the present time the government owns 40% of the entire land area of the United States, operates 20% of the businesses,



Socialists Would Destroy Our Free Enterprise and Its Institutions.

maintains billions of dollars worth of useless bureaus to control almost every phase of our lives, and has saddled coming generations with a debt of \$275 billion with interest of \$6½ billion a year.

Seeing that normal function of government is the protection of person and property and the provision of swift and economical justice, this situation is becoming tragic. The beginning of the remedy is the passing of two constitutional amendments: One limiting the Federal income tax and the other keeping government out of business.

Taking all these facts into consideration, it is obvious that Americans must keep themselves physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight or we will become the slaves of others. We are comparably rich and powerful, and therefore under constant attack. The price of freedom is eternal vigilance.

APPEARING SOON IN THESE PAGES

- Limited Government and the Welfare Clause
- Robbing the Unknown Soldier
- Our Pilgrim Heritage
- Soviets Fail to Wipe Out Christmas
- In God We Trust
- Lenin and Atheism
- Collectiveism in Some Textbooks
- The Truth About Tass
- George Washington's Churches
- And Others—You Will Want To Read.

AMERICAN G. I.s on the prowl for a handful of marijuana or a pop of heroin need only ask a cabman nowadays in the border city of Tijuana, Mexico. Here both marijuana and heroin are abundant, cheap, and may be had without any questions asked. Even those "dope" addicts with more exotic tastes for morphine, opium, or cocaine can also be gratified on short notice. Americans should know that many servicemen, away from home for the first time in their lives, are turning to narcotics to stem homesickness and fear. Some indication of this may be obtained from a study of court cases in San Diego,

Narcotics squad officers know that drug addiction among G.I.s, sailors, and marines is decidedly on the increase. They recall arrests such as that of a twenty-three-year-old youth, not yet come to trial, who was charged with offering to sell narcotics. He was a dope fiend with extensive needle marks on both arms. Then there was the case of an Army veteran of twenty-five who acquired the drug habit in Italy after World War II. While working as a laborer at the Navy base, he was arrested for addiction to morphine.

A twenty-six-year-old college student was discharged as an undesirable after a few months service in the

NARCOTICS CORRUPT MANY SERVICEMEN

By AUBREY B. HAINES

thirteen miles north of Tijuana, dope trade center.

In 1951 the record showed a 500 per cent increase in the number of G.I.s tried as addicts over the previous year. Figures for 1955 show another substantial increase. However, these are merely the documented cases which go on trial. By no means do they apply to the entire traffic.

Law enforcement agencies in San Diego are well aware of the scope of the problem as it relates to the G.I. A large percentage of the civilians who stand trial on the use of narcotics are veterans who have developed the habit while in the service, according to spot checks of case histories. In all cases checked with Martin Oliver, investigator in the criminal division of the San Diego County District Attorney's Office, it was learned that the narcotics were bought in Tijuana.

Visiting servicemen and civilians alike, once across the border soon learn that they are fair game for an army of street peddlers. Trotting at the visitors' heels, they offer both narcotics and girls in *sotto voce* appeals. On Tijuana's Revolución Avenue—the town's main street—there are cabs enough to service a city. For a fare plus a commission from a peddler the cab drivers will transport a heroin customer to the mud-hut outskirts, where he may purchase what he chooses in almost any quantity. If marijuana is all the customer desires, he may buy this in the back seat of the cab.

It is tragic to note that it is no problem to import narcotics into the United States, since the risk of detection is slight. Every day 15,000 or more automobiles stream across the border. Hence it becomes a physical impossibility to check more than only one or two per cent, according to Charles E. Williams, deputy collector of customs in charge of the San Ysidro station. Officers are left to depend largely upon their own instinct and intuition, and most of the goods that they confiscate are the result of tips from the natives.

When quizzed as to smuggling by American servicemen themselves, Williams shrugs. "Who knows?" he says. "The Military authorities try to check the boys, but you can't shake down everybody coming across. On a Sunday night, for instance, we'd have to have 5,000 inspectors here to do that. Furthermore, a smart operator knows that all he has to do is walk a half-mile north or south and come in through the fence."

Navy. He had begun taking heroin into the bloodstream with a hypodermic needle while a student at a Navy Communications School. Again, there was a twenty-three-year-old Marine who was arrested while absent without leave from El Toro base. He was found to have a can of marijuana and a hypodermic needle. Courtmartialed for smoking the weed in the Marine Corps, the youth had afterwards turned to heroin.

Almost without exception these young addicts got their start in the armed forces. As a rule the offenders were older dope users who had access to a source and had to have money to support their own habits.

The question at once arises as to what lies back of this facility of Mexican traffic. Large sums of Mexican dollars flow through Tijuana along with the trade in marijuana, heroin, and venereal diseases. "You can't close this border," Williams says. "It's too big a market."

Manufactured goods produced in Southern California are sold in huge quantities in Lower California. Furthermore, the American dollar flows the other way—into the Tijuana narcotics rings. Closing the border



Harry J. Anslinger, Narcotics Commissioner, Charges That Red China Operates Sixty-Million-Dollar Racket to Promote Moral Destruction.

would require an agent every 200 yards from El Paso, Texas, to the Pacific Coasts. Manifestly this would be physically impossible.

There is no conjecture as to whether the Mexican Government is doing as much as it could to stem the tide of trade in narcotics.

A San Diego narcotics officer intimates that the Mexican Government merely winks at the heroin business. Every once in a while, he claims, a poppy field near Tijuana will burn out the soil and be ready for crop rotation. Then the Mexican authorities move in with flame throwers and destroy the field. This makes a great display, but no one is deceived.

Trade in narcotics is now a gigantic business. One may buy heroin for \$400 an ounce south of the border; by cutting and packing it in caps, he can turn it into as much as \$7,000 in the United States.

Five years ago California State Assemblyman Vernon Kilpatrick brought an investigating committee to San Diego. Hearing this kind of testimony from both civilian and military authorities, he recommended that the border be closed to juveniles. San Diego authorities admit that such action would be a great help, for a large part of the problem concerns youngsters. It would also help if the military authorities would put Tijuana off limits. If juveniles and G.I.s could be kept away from Tijuana, authorities believe that they could handle the smugglers and peddlers.

But after more than five years and the release of the officials' report some three and a half years ago, there still has been too little action. This appears to be one of those problems that everybody condemns with righteous indignation. But who is willing to do much about it? Until teeth are put into the law, the stream of narcotics and dollars across the border will continue unabated.

Recent speculation has probed into the source of the Mexican narcotics trade, and it now appears that Communist money is backing this industry. "We know that more heroin is being produced south of the border now than ever before," says Don Keller, San Diego County District Attorney. "We hear tales of financial backing by wealthy Communists operating out of Mexico City." A world-wide narcotics ring, reported to be backed by Soviet Russia and her satellites, appeared in *Intelligence Digest*, a British magazine.

Victor Riesel, the newspaper columnist, charged that an Eastern Congressman documented the facts showing that dope addiction among servicemen in Japan and Korea to Defense Department heads four years ago, but no action was taken. Large quantities of opium, it reported, were moved from Dairen in Red China into Japan and offered to United States troops by prostitutes who worked for the Soviet-backed narcotics ring.

It should be the concern of all Americans to combat this menace by education and by doing all possible to uphold the morale of servicemen. The schools should offer courses for teachers and workers to expose narcotics addiction. Teachers should instruct the young as to the danger of drug addiction and how to deal with it. Churches throughout the land should do the same thing. But the border fortifications, however, should be strengthened by laws that will be enforced. Only thus can our fighting men maintain their physical strength and their morale.

Commissioner Anslinger of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics made this report last March to the Treasury Department:

"The principal source of morphine seized during



Washington Herald

Porter Bill in 1930 Lifted Narcotics Division Into Special Agency to Cope With Growing Drug Traffic.

1955 was Mexico. The total seized amounted tot 87 ounces. . . .

"On April 15, 1955, at Los Angeles, narcotic agents arrested Howard Vincent Perno as he was about to deliver 55 ounces of morphine. . . . The origin of the morphine was Mexico.

"On April 29, 1955, at Laredo, Texas, agents arrested Julio Almanez Bazan, who had previously sold to a narcotic agent morphine and heroin. The origin of the morphine was Mexico. . . .

"The principal source of marijuana was Mexico. The total quantity seized during 1955 was 41,423 ounces. . . .

"Indications are that the illicit traffic in the United States is almost wholly supported by narcotics smuggled into this country.

"On July 23, 1955, José Medina Carrilla was arrested at Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico, with twenty cans of smoking opium which he was about to deliver to an undercover agent."

Commissioner Anslinger reports that the Chicago crime prevention bureau furnished these figures for 1955: convictions, 195; fines less than \$200, 894; over \$200, 252; sentences, less than 1 year, 706; 1 year, 560; 2 years, 43; 3 years, 29; 4 years, 7; 5 years, 8.

Offenses consisted of the following: pickpocket, 73, shoplifting 336, purse snatching, 628; larceny from autos, 294; attempted larceny, 21; larceny, 440; robbery, 277; burglarly, 328; stolen property, 21; assault, 49; check fraud, 83; delinquency, 15; murder 23; prostitution, 646.

There were 482 known drug fiends in 1955.

Narcotic cases were as follows: heroin, 939; morphine, 8; dolophine, 11; dilaudid, 3; codeine, 1; paragonic, 3; cocaine, 6; marijuana, 304; barbiturates, 3.

"On June 30, 1955, out of the total of 23,718 persons serving for conviction of violation of the Federal Narcotic Laws, 3,633, or about 15 per cent, were convicted," reports Commissioner Anslinger. "The force of 250 narcotic agents is approximately 2 per cent of the total of Federal enforcement agents."

The U. S. Information Agency is seeking candidates for overseas posts as Cultural Affairs Officers, Information Officers, and Bi-national Center Officers. Only those with a record of achievement in public affairs, cultural affairs, including artistic and scholarly work, English-language teaching, or communications should apply. Age limits 31 to 55. Salary range \$5,700 to \$10,700, plus allowances. Candidates must be willing to serve anywhere. Address, Argus Tresidder, Cultural Affairs Advisor, Room 652 Walker-Johnson Building, U. S. Information Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

AFTER Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492 the "Expansion of Europe" movement took on new vigor for conquest, development, discovery and settlement of the vast New World. All of this, no doubt, was a manifestation of the Renaissance—an effort of man to extend the realm of human knowledge and sources of wealth. As a result, in the quest for adventure and profits from the virgin natural resources in America, artisans and manufacturers, buccaneers and pirates, farmers and field workers, merchants and noblemen, and thieves and vagabonds took an active and lively interest in the development,

same privilege between the 41 and 45 degrees north latitude. The intervening country, between 38 and 41 degrees north latitude, was open to settlement by either company, but neither was permitted to settle within one hundred miles of each other.

Under the terms of this charter the companies were under the direct control of resident councils appointed by the king, and privileged to select their own presidents. The resident councils, in turn, were to be governed by their Plymouth and London councils. And both resident councils and London and Plymouth councils were subject to the will of the king.

FIRST ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN AMERICA

By GEORGE W. GRUPP

exploitation, and settlement of the New World.

England in her efforts to expand her international trade in the 16th and 17th centuries decided that colonization was the avenue to her goal. Among the leaders who promoted this idea was Sir Humphrey Gilbert. In an essay which he wrote in 1574, ("Discovery of a New Passage to Cathaia") he proposed the establishment of English colonies in America.

Four years later, 1578, Queen Elizabeth I granted to him letters of patent for discovery as well as for the creating of settlements in America. Unfortunately a storm scattered his fleet of ten ships on the bosom of their element.

Others like Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, Sir Richard Grenville, Richard Hakluyt, Sir George Peckham, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Walsington, and others followed in Gilbert's train.

Sir Walter Raleigh was perhaps the most daring and ambitious for he made several attempts to establish an English colony in America. These fruitless ventures, which were largely financed out of Raleigh's personal wealth, have been estimated to have cost £40,000, or the equivalent of one million dollars of today.

The thing that hastened the founding of English colonies in the New World was the rivalry between the British and the French, Spanish and other European nationals. The British and French were rivals for eastern Canada and Maine. And the Spaniards took Florida.

Then, too, there was need for solving the unemployment problems in the British Isles during the 1600s. This condition was due to two causes. First, thousands of disbanded soldiers had returned from European continental wars. And second, countless farmers had no need for field workers because they converted their acreage from grain growing to sheep pastures since wool growing was more profitable.

Under a charter, dated April 10, 1606, King James I, granted letters of patent to two groups: (1) the Plymouth Company which consisted of Thomas Hatham, Raleigh Gilbert, William Parker, George Popham and others; and (2) the London Company which consisted of Sir Thomas Gates, Richard Hakluyt, Sir George Somers, Edward Maria Wingfield and others.

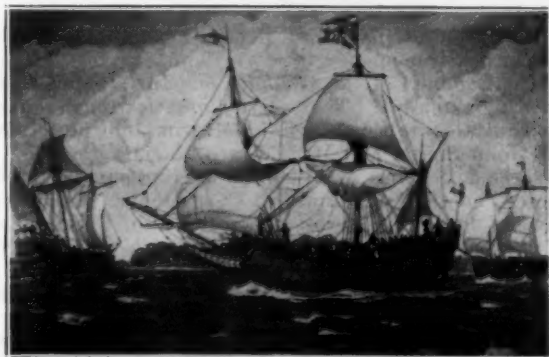
The London Company was given the exclusive right to develop, settle and trade in the American Atlantic seaboard area between the 34 and 38 degrees north latitude; and the Plymouth Company was given the

The adventurers of the London Company sailed from Blackwell, England, on December 19, 1606. The 100 ton Susan Constant, under the command of Captain Christopher Newport, the pilot of the fleet, carried 71 persons. The 40 ton Godspeed, under the command of Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, carried 52 persons. And the 20 ton Discovery, under the command of Captain John Ratcliffe, carried 21 persons. Out of the total 144 men aboard the vessels, there were 39 officers and crew, 52 "gentlemen" including George Kendall, John Martin, Captain John Smith, and Edward Maria Wingfield, 12 mechanics, 12 laborers, 4 boys, and an assortment of 22 others.

The fleet did not make much headway during the first six weeks due to contrary winds and storms. In fact the fleet never got out of sight of the coast of England until the latter part of January 1607.

This delay, and being cooped up in cramped quarters with some sea sick fellow adventurers, did not make for good humor, and especially since all of the "gentlemen" thought they were the leaders of the expedition. As a result dissensions broke out amongst them. And the fleet might never have got beyond the British Isles had it not been for Rev. Robert Hunt.

Captain John Smith put it this way: "Mr. Hunt, our preacher, was so weak and sick, that few expected his recovery. Yet although he were but twentie myles from his habitation (the time we were in the Downes) and notwithstanding the stormy weather, and the scandalous imputations (of some few, little better



Sailing Vessels Godspeed, Susan, Constant, and Discovery Delivering First English Settlement to Jamestown, Va.

than atheists, of the greatest rank amongst us) suggested against him, all this could never force from him so much as a seeming desire to leave the business, but preferred the service of God, in so good a voyage, before any affection to contest with his godless foes, whose disastrous designs (could they have prevailed) had even then overthrown the business, so many discontents did they arise, had not the water of patience, and his godly exhortations (but chiefly by his true devoted example) quenched these flames of envie and dissension.'

But the smoldering embers of dissension again burst into flames by the time the expedition reached the Canary Island. And some became superstitious when on February 12, 1607, they saw a blazing star followed by a storm.

However, after taking on a supply of fresh water at the Canary Islands the fleet stood out to sea for the West Indies. But, they were barely on their way when the plotting, scheming and wild imaginations of the various dissenting factions aboard the fleet had Captain John Smith made a prisoner. Due to envy of Smith's reputation as a hero of the late Turkish wars they "fained he" (Smith) "intended to usurp the government, murder the Councill, and make himself King" of the expedition's settlement. They also claimed that Smith's "confederates were dispersed in all three ships, and that divers of these confederates that revealed it, would affirm it." As a result Smith was held a prisoner for the next thirteen weeks.

At Santo Domingo the plotters planned to hang Smith on the island of Nevis, but failed.

After spending three weeks among the islands of the West Indies, the fleet set its course northward for Roanoke Island.

Failing to find the island of the "Lost Colony" the disgruntled spirit almost persuaded the others to return to England. But as they were pondering over the question a violent storm drove the fleet into the entrance of Chesapeake Bay.

When the party saw the "delightful land" they were too happy to entertain thoughts of standing out to sea for England.

That was on April 26, 1607. And they named the first land they beheld of continental America, Cape Henry, in honor of the eldest son of King James I.

Immediately a landing party was sent ashore. The Indians were watching them from behind trees. The adventurers under the joint leaderships of Captain Bartholmew Gosnold, Captain Christopher Newport, Edward Maria Wingfield, and Captain Gabriel Archer, were barely ashore when Archer and another member of the party were wounded by well directed arrows. But when the landing party replied with musket blasts the Indians fled in terror.

That evening aboard the Susan Constant the king's strong box was opened to learn the names of the first resident council of the London Company as appointed by King James I. They were Captains Bartholmew Gosnold, George Kendall, John Martin, John Ratcliffe, and John Smith, and Mr. Edward Maria Wingfield.

Three days later, April 29th, a landing party erected a cross on the sand dunes of Cape Henry. The next day the fleet sailed across the entrance of Chesapeake Bay to a site on Hampton Roads which they named Point Comfort (now known as Old Point Comfort).

The next two weeks the adventurers explored both banks of the Powhatan River (now James River), up to the mouth of the Appomatox River. On May 13, 1607, the fleet moored to trees at a site which they called James Town in honor of King Jame I. And the next day the adventurers landed and broke ground

for the first permanent English settlement in America.

But before they broke ground the adventurers first gave thanks to God. The Rev. Robert Hunt, who conducted the service used as a pulpit a broad bar of wood nailed to two trees. The adventurers used fallen "unhewed trees" as seats. And to protect them from the hot sun an "Olde Saile" was hung between some trees.

Shortly after all members of the resident council were sworn in except Captain John Smith. Edward Maria Wingfield, who was selected as the first president of the council, delivered an oration on why Smith was excluded from the resident council. However, after Smith was cleared of the false charges he was sworn in on June 21, 1607.

The selection of the Jamestown site was not above criticism for it was a swampy location. This made many of the adventurers sick and unhappy. This is the way one of the adventurers described conditions at this location: "There were never Englishmen left in a foreign country in such miserie as were in this new discovered Virginia. We watched every three nights, lying on the bare cold ground, what weather soever came; and warded all next day; which brought our men to be most feeble wretches. Our food was but a small can of barlie sod in water, to five men a day. Our drinks, cold water, taken out of the river; which was, at a fload very salty; at low tide, full of slime and filth. . . . If there were any conscience in men, it would make their hearts to bleed to heare the pitiful murmurs and outcries of our sick men without relief, every night and day, for the space of six weeks; some departing out of the world, many times foure in a night."

Many of the "gentlemen" settlers were unfit for physical work. Then too, there were no incentives to work. No one owned any land or house. Every one was clothed, fed and protected by the Company if they worked hard or not. And the food supplies brought from England soon spoiled and famine threatened the adventurers.

Because of these terrible conditions, by January 1608, only 35 were alive out of the original 105 adventurers who settled at Jamestown on May 14, 1607.

During the same period many other things did not go well in the settlement. Because of the weak leadership of Edward Maria Wingfield there was no definite plan of action. The unsuitableness of most of the "gentlemen" for life in the wilderness resulted in countless quarrels, plots, and acts of mismanagement.

Wingfield, who had once plotted to destroy Captain John Smith was finally disposed as president of the resident council for misappropriating foods and funds as well as for making unfair divisions of the settlement's supplies.

In the first year of the Jamestown settlement, under the leaderships of Edward Maria Wingfield, John Ratcliffe and Matthew Scrivener, the settlement was on the threshold of failure.

When Captain John Smith became the president of the resident council the settlement took on new vigor for Smith was a man of action. But due to his fiery temper, no doubt, he made some mistakes. Nevertheless Smith did much to insure the survival of the settlement—the first permanent English settlement in America.

American workers now fill almost 67 million jobs, more than ever before, and have better living standards than ever before.

—President Eisenhower.

OUR Revolution produced many brave souls, many of them now unknown, unhonored and unsung. Among those who rode to spread the alarm of British aggression, the name of Paul Revere and his famous midnight ride has been emblazoned by the genius of Longfellow. Among the throng of obscure heroes without a patron poet, rides Jack Jouett.

Jack was a captain of the Virginia militia, to which his father and brothers also belonged. They were members of those sturdy Huguenot families—the bulwark of our cause, and had declared their attitude toward George III when they all signed the “Declaration of Freedom of Albemarle County.” It was given

JACK JOUETT'S MIDNIGHT RIDE

By COL. WILLIAM WALLER EDWARDS

to Jack to convert words into action when he outrode the famous Tarleton on one memorable midnight and saved that freedom for his native State of Virginia, and perhaps for all of the colonies.

His remarkable exploit occurred during the first phase of Cornwallis' Virginia campaign. Cornwallis had persuaded the British colonial secretary, Germaine, that to put down the rebellion, it was essential that Virginia be conquered. The raids which Clinton had sent up the James under the traitor Arnold and later under General Phillips, were a mere dash. Virginia, said Cornwallis, must be made the stake of serious offensive operations. A decisive incident there in British favor would settle the war.

By Germaine's express permission and against the wish and plan of the Commander of the King's Forces in America, Sir Henry Clinton, Cornwallis had marched his fine army northward from the Carolinas. A few days after his arrival at Petersburg, where he found Phillips dead of a fever, he sent Arnold back to New York and took the field with his veteran troops. His idea was not only to destroy resources and harass and terrify the people but to capture or kill Jefferson and members of the legislature.

Governor Jefferson was powerless. All of the militia as fast as it was mobilized had been sent either to Washington in the north or to Green in the south. Jefferson had pleaded with Washington to bring his army down from the Jerseys, but Washington elected to send the youthful LaFayette, in whom he placed great confidence. LaFayette's militia, however, could never have hoped to match Cornwallis' veterans. “The boy shall not escape me,” boasted Cornwallis. He chased the young soldier across the State, but LaFayette, like a terrier baiting a bull, cleverly eluded him, and crossed the Chickahominy and advanced to meet “Mad Anthony” Wayne, who was coming with Pennsylvania reinforcements.

When Cornwallis heard that Wayne had crossed the Rapidan with a thousand fresh patriot troops, he stopped on the banks of the North Anna in Hanover County, and decided, as he was in need of supplies, to withdraw to his base at Portsmouth, hoping that

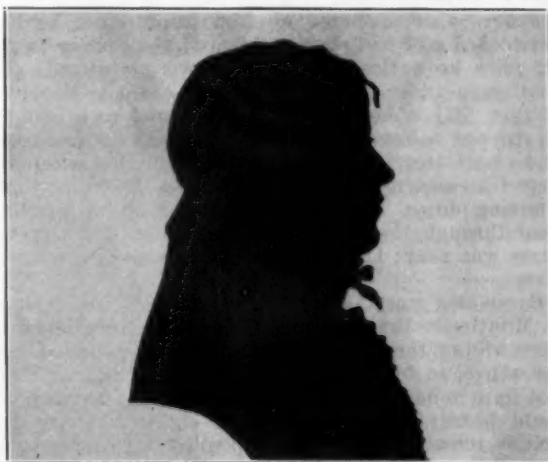
Lafayette (with forces now approximately equal in numbers) might be tempted to follow and give battle.

Before committing himself to the danger of defeat, Cornwallis decided to try the destruction of Virginia by other means. Due to British raids, the legislature had been driven from Richmond to Charlottesville, where beyond the Rivanna and in the shadow of the mountains, they considered themselves safe. From this vantage point, they were actively engaged in answering the calls of Lafayette to aid his little “army.” Close to Charlottesville and equally unprotected, lay Monticello, the home of Governor Jefferson.

A bold stroke was projected. The active and resourceful Banastre Tarleton—the best partisan leader Cornwallis had—was sent to capture Governor Jefferson and the Virginia Legislature and thereby kill Virginia at a blow. Tarleton was still burning with humiliation of Cowpens and he doubtless left Cornwallis' Hanover camp with more than his ordinary energy for he was resolved that this *coup de guerre* should remove the blot on his name. He was allowed to select one hundred dragoons from his Legion and to put on horses seventy-five infantrymen from the Welsh Fusiliers. He was now better mounted than ever before, for the Legion, which formed the van of Cornwallis' invading army, had seized by the aid of escaping slaves the best horses from Virginia stables. The distance from Hanover to Charlottesville was not over seventy-five miles. He could make it in a forced day's march, travelling secretly, partly by night.

At about ten o'clock on the night of June 3, 1781, when Tarleton's party rode suddenly into the town of Louisa Court House, the big game quest of the “hunting leopard” was not suspected. He might have been going on another one of those rapid raids from which his soubriquet was derived, but in a moment a pair of sharp eyes from a rear window of the Cuckoo Tavern saw him take the road to Charlottesville and immediately divined his purpose.

Captain Jack Jouett quickly planned a cut-off ride to get ahead of Tarleton. Not waiting to settle his account with the host, he rushed to the stable, and saddled his horse “Prince Charley” and made off through the woods. By the sign post on the “common road” it was forty miles to Charlottesville, but



Courtesy of Library of Congress

Captain Jack Jouett. Reproduction of Original Silhouette, the Only Picture Existing, Given by Great-Grandson Edw. S. Jouett to Jack Jouett Chapter of D.A.R., Charlottesville, Va., For Jack Jouett Day, June 4.

Jack chose a short cut. He knew a wilderness path that was all its name implies.

Charley was a thoroughbred gelding of superior speed and bottom. Jack, young and strapping (in his twenties) was a daredevil horseman. Born and reared in Charlottesville, he knew Albemarle County because of numerous fox hunts. It is extremely doubtful, however, that even with his excellent qualifications, Jack could have found his devious way that night, except that the almanac tells us the full moon came out and shone brilliantly.

The difficulties of that colonial wilderness road may well be imagined with mud holes and gullies and unbridged streams. A paving of thick undergrowth with renegade vines lay hiding to trip his horse's feet. Sometimes the road faded into a trail which only Jack's keen eyes could have found. No description has been left of this remarkable ride, but friends have testified that Jack bore the scars on his face of the thorny branches till his dying day.

The grey streaks of an early dawn were radiating from the Albemarle hills when the dashing horseman forded the Rivanna, galloped up "Little Mountain," and reined his panting steed at the quiet portico of Monticello. He sounded the alarm to the startled Mr. Jefferson and then like a shot was off again to Charlottesville, two miles away.

The Governor was meeting with the Speakers of the two Houses and other Legislators, as his guests. There was a hurried breakfast, after which his friends departed for Charlottesville and Jefferson put his family in his coach under care of a trusted servant and sent them over the mountain to the castle of "Blenheim" on the Carter plantation where they would be secluded and safe. He ordered his favorite riding horse shod and concealed on a mountain trail in readiness to follow. Then, while his negro servants were concealing his personal effects, he busied himself in bundling his valuable papers for transportation. Having done this and seen them off, he had gone to his familiar lookout on the hill above the house, to train his telescope on the streets of Charlottesville. He found them deserted. He had supposed the British would come to Charlottesville before they reached Monticello; but Tarleton ultimately divided his party at the ford over the Rivanna, sending his dragoons to Charlottesville first and the mounted infantry later to Monticello.

Jefferson remembered an important paper he had overlooked and had started down to the library to get it, when he noticed he had dropped his sword. No gentleman under any circumstances could be deprived of this. When he had made search and recovered it, he stopped to take another look through his telescope. The Charlottesville streets around courthouse square were then swarming with redcoats. At the same time, glancing down, he saw them riding up the winding road through the aspens to Monticello. Luckily his horse was near; he escaped by a bare margin of minutes.

So sudden was the apparition of the British troops at Monticello that as two of the governor's servants were hiding the family silver under the portico, the one above, in his astonishment, sprung the trap door and imprisoned the one below in a space so small he could hardly move. During the eighteen hours the British remained thereabouts, penned in stygian darkness, the servant gave no cry to disclose his location. When it was discovered that "the bird had flown" the British raiders tarried only long enough at Monticello to toast the king on the wine the cellar afforded and at midnight departed.

Meanwhile Jack Jouett had routed the legislators

from their dreams of security at the Swan Tavern at Charlottesville. The rooms where they slept were quite familiar to him as the tavern was kept by his father.

The legislature assembled in the courthouse hall earlier that morning than usual, waited roll call, then adjourned on fresh horses, in an undisturbed flight down the valley to Staunton.

Following the "common road" (like the one Paul Revere took to Concord) Tarleton, after he left Louisa Court House, had been beguiled from the effects of the day's heat to halt at what he calls in his memoirs a "plentiful plantation," where he refreshed his men and horses until two o'clock in the morning. An hour afterwards he stumbled upon twelve wagons loaded with clothing for Greene's army, which he stopped to burn. Just after daybreak, having safely crossed the Rivanna, another halt was made for breakfast at the house of a Doctor Walker, where the meal was deliberately delayed. When the Legion dragoons finally rode into Charlottesville and surrounded Courthouse Square, they were chagrined that their game was gone. It had been three hours since Jack Jouett's warning. After remaining a day and night in Charlottesville and doing what mischief he could, the baffled Tarleton marched to join Cornwallis on the James.

Jack Jouett did not leave with the Legislature. He stayed behind with General Stevens, who had been invalidated home from a wound at Guilford. Together they organized the townspeople to conceal some small arms and ammunition which had been stored there. All of these supplies were saved. They had not completed the concealment of the small arms when the dragoons were upon them. As they went down the road together, one of the old accounts has it that Stevens in the plain dress of a Virginia farmer was unnoticed, but Jouett wearing his militia uniform with a red plume in his hat—for he was fond of bright colors—was conspicuous and closely pursued, though to no avail. The faithful Charley under the impetus of a long rest and several "feeds" of oats, responded gallantly to his master's spur and they dashed into the woods and disappeared.

At Staunton, it was promptly resolved by the joint action of both houses of the Virginia Legislature that "the Governor present to Captain Jack Jouett an elegant sword and a pair of pistols as a memorial of the high sense they entertained of his activity and enterprise in watching the motions of the enemy's cavalry and conveying timely information of their approach, *whereby the enemy was frustrated and many valuable stores preserved.*"

This was all the recognition Jack ever got and probably it was more than he ever expected. Later Thomas Jefferson openly defied the king of England as a tyrant, had denied his authority and had declared the colonies to be free and independent states.

Richard Henry Lee had proposed Jefferson's Declaration to the Continental Congress and Benjamin Harrison and Thomas Nelson, Jr., had signed it. Nelson had given all he possessed—an ample fortune—to equip the Continental Army and he was at that time actually the Governor of Virginia, having succeeded Jefferson two days before.

These members of the Virginia Legislature and present in Charlottesville at the time when Jack Jouett gave the alert.

They were marked men and probably if captured would have been shipped to England and hung as traitors.

Virginia without this galaxy of leaders would have
(See, MIDNIGHT RIDE, Page 32)

"I know there are Communists in places like New York, Washington, and Los Angeles. There may even be a few in St. Louis. But they're under control. I'm sure their influence doesn't touch us here in our town. Thank God, the grass roots have not been contaminated."

In one form or another I have often heard this soporific last word in rebuttal to my efforts to convince fellow townsmen that there is really an undercover Communist conspiracy in this country, and that it has ways of reaching out even to the rural precincts of the West and South. Not only through subtly indoctri-

eron, formerly of Little, Brown & Co., he continued. It is now distributing 8,000 books a month. Cameron, I remembered as a Fifth Amendment Communist who tried to defy a Congressional investigating committee. I had read the synthetic confession, "False Witness," "Comrade" Albert Kahn had cooked up with the notorious Communist, Harvey Matusow, and published. Later I found that Liberty Book Club and Cameron and Kahn, publishers, share the same address and telephone number.

His book club sales pitch delivered, Marzani launched into an intimate, chatty talk that soon revealed

RED MISSIONARIES AT LARGE IN U.S.A.

By FRED DeARMOND

nated textbooks, cleverly poisoned book reviews, and a variety of pinkish literature masquerading behind humanitarian patter. It gets even closer to Main Street and the corn rows, as is illustrated by an incident that took place recently in my home town of Springfield, Missouri.

A friend of mine, a civilized chap who likes to talk freely about life and letters, received by mail from a bookish acquaintance in Springfield an invitation to "meet Carl Marzani, an editor of the Liberty Book Club . . . and bring a friend or two or more." That's how we two and our wives stumbled into an ideological adventure without having to go to Greenwich Village or Hollywood.

At that time the name Carl Marzani meant nothing to me. But I wasn't long in being enlightened as to the color of his dialectic suspenders. A company of about a dozen had gathered at the host's middle class home. Immediately after the introductions, Marzani, a slight, polished, foreign-looking man of uncertain years, distributed his Liberty Book Club circular. At a glance it was a giveaway to anyone who has even the most casual acquaintance with the Communist faith.

Among the Club's authors were those irrespressible fellow-travelers, Howard Fast and Ring Lardner, Jr., also such consistent purveyors of the Red line as James Aldridge and Dexter Masters. The books on the list were praised by "objective" critics like Langston Hughes, the radical Negro poet, and Edgar Snow, Far East correspondent with an axe to grind—the man who did such a bloody hatchet job on Chiang Kai-shek in selling the Chinese Communist revolution to gullible Americans.

Marzani explained that his organization had a new book coming out on atomic warfare. It would thoroughly expose the horrors that the "warmongers" are pushing us into. His club is headed by Angus Cam-

the major purpose of his visit to our town. He said he was able to report that civil rights are now in somewhat better shape in this benighted land. He had traveled all across the country and spent much time in the South. He had found the colored people everywhere to be in a mood of revolt, that is something new in our times. Anyone who thinks the Negroes are not highly wrought up over civil rights and segregation "simply doesn't know Negroes."

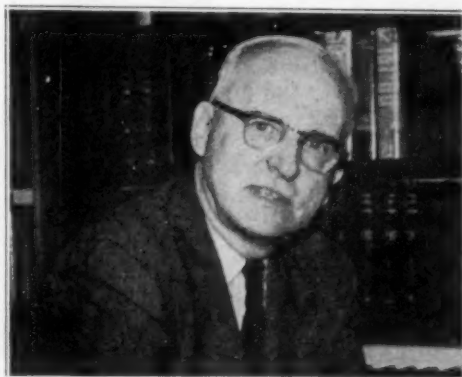
The Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott is an earnest of things to come, and its repetition in many other communities can be expected. "Remember, those 5,000 Negroes engaged in that boycott are equal to three army divisions."

To drive home his point further, he talked of a case lately in the news that is equally significant, he believed, of what "the common people" can do when they have a mind to assert themselves. New York's Park Commissioner Moses was converting a part of Central Park to the use of some "millionaire profiteering" concession. A group of neighborhood mothers objected to having a children's playground eliminated. They organized, sat down in front of the Park Department's bulldozers, and stopped work on the project. Fifty police were required to eject them. The case went into the courts and the women were winning the fight.

This was a good example of direct action, Marzani reasoned. "It shows what you can do right in your own community when you are determined to right wrongs and have the courage to do something about it."

Continuing the account of his tour, the guest of honor recalled that he had visited Michigan and found things "looking up" there with 200,000 unemployed in the state's automotive industry. To him this was obviously gleeful news.

Prospects for peace, he went on, are getting better and better. The organized and well financed plan to push the



Fred DeArmond, Formerly With Nation's Business.

United States into war is failing to reach its objective. Those close to the international picture, he assured us, know that America, with its corruption, duplicity, and domineering policy of aggression, hasn't a friend left in the world.

"What about Chancellor Adenauer?" I asked. "He was in this country lately and on his return home made a speech expressing complete agreement with American foreign policy."

This irrelevant question was answered hotly by one of the local boys in the group. "Ha, Adenauer! He's a Catholic. The Catholics are all hell bent for war, from the Pope on down."

In the heated argument that followed Marzani's talk, my dissent found support only from my wife and my friend and his wife. The host and three of the guests—two union workers and an employee of a wholesale house—sided virulently with Marzani. The others were silent.

Throughout his talk Marzani had been somewhat subtle and evidently anxious to sell any of his listeners who might be skeptical. But in the argument, under a barrage of questions he became angry and threw salesmanship to the winds. He even volunteered the information that he had served a term in Federal prisons. "Persecution for my political opinions" is the euphemism that he used to explain it. When I had a chance later to look up his record I found he had been convicted for perjury in stating under oath while applying for a Federal job that he had never had any connection with the Communist Party.

The subject inspired him to loose a violent tirade against the rape of freedom in this country and the "brutality" to which he had been subjected at Lewisburg Penitentiary and elsewhere.

Encouraged by a largely admiring audience, he waxed warmer and warmer. Finally he rose to his feet, pounded a table, and said: "I have every right to say in any public forum in this country anything I want to say, even to advocating the tossing of bombs, so long as I do no more than talk."

He denied being a Communist presently, but admitted that his wife was one. "My Fascist friend, you will probably live to see the day—and it won't be long—when no stigma whatever will attach to being a Communist in the U. S. A."

"Since you seem to be a great advocate of freedom of speech," I asked, "what can you tell us about free speech in Russia, China, and the other Communist countries?"

"I'm not the slightest bit interested in Russia or China. I'm an American and I'm interested only in America."

One of Marzani's admirers then asked me: "How do you know these conditions that you speak of exist in Russia and China? Have you ever been there?"

"No, and I haven't been to the South Pole either, but I'm quite sure it's cold down there."

If a man is known by the enemies he makes, it follows that he also may be known by his favorite hates. High on the list of unspeakables in this little "cell" were General Motors, the Catholic Church, Secretary Dulles, Attorney General Brownell, Herbert Philbrick, Senator McCarthy, and Whittaker Chambers. None of them could be mentioned except with a hissing enunciation.

The host's book shelves are worth noting in passing. Frowning down at the reactionary inspector were rows of works from the Communist International Publishers. Sandwiched in to provide a certain dubious respectability were several titles written or edited by



Carl Marzani Fired From O. S. S. and State Department, Convicted For Hiding Red Affiliations.

that leftist warhorse, Professor Henry Steele Commager of Columbia University.

Marzani had with him one of his own books which he assured us four "Fascists" would do our souls much good. It carried the insinuating title, "Let's Be Friends," and contained, he said, the facts that would counteract the emotion in our dissenting arguments.

The aftermath of that evening's dialectical gabfest came when I told another bookish friend about the experience. He remembered at once three of the local members of the "cell." He had quite recently participated with them in a "Great Books" discussion group that had been meeting at the local Public Library. "Those are the same three fellows who have been using the Great Books discussions as a forum to tub-thump for socialist doctrines in politics and pragmatism in morals." Apparently they are the hard-core nucleus in Springfield dedicated to consummate the "New Order." They are shining their lights in what they consider one of the darker corners of the Republic. How many other towns across the map have their *avant garde* constantly alerted to foster the Marxian revolution?

Whether or not these passionate world-shakers carry cards in the Communist Party is of no importance.

(See, RED MISSIONARIES, Page 32)



Angus Cameron and Albert Kahn Questioned by Congressional Committee.

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(Continued from Page 10)

While there is "no instance where the Communists have taken over a country by free elections or have obtained a parliamentary majority by free elections," Mr. Dulles said, "unfortunately it is also true that the Communists have moved in without having a majority status."

"Past Communist takeovers of free countries have generally featured most, if not all, of these four elements," Mr. Dulles said:

"1. The use of force from outside, or the *overhanging threat of force*.

"2. The obtaining by the Communists through popular vote of at least an effective minority position.

"3. The willingness of other parties, most often the parties to the left, but in some cases even parties of the extreme right, to join in political alliances and to admit Communists to key positions in the government.

"4. Communist manipulation of key ministries so that non-Communist elements were driven out of positions of influence."

"The best example of this process is, of course, that of Czechoslovakia. Mikoyan pointedly and ominously boasted of this Soviet 'feat.' Additional variants are found in the cases of Hungary and Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria.

"In all of these cases, except Czechoslovakia, the actual presence of Soviet forces on the spot played a decisive role. In Czechoslovakia some of the same effect was obtained by the presence, just across the border, of strong Soviet forces and by the fact that the Soviets had previously occupied Prague and many other important Czech centers and had been able, by their terrorist and infiltration methods, to gain a position of strength which far exceeded the numerical representation in the population at large. In fact, they prepared the way for the coup before they evacuated their troops in 1945."

Mr. Dulles declared, however, that the free world has at least two advantages in this situation:

"First of all (the Communists) have alerted us to their program. While people world-wide sometimes seem dangerously complacent and even skeptical, it may yet be possible to rouse them to their dangers.

"Secondly, the Communists do not have any acknowledged party members in high government positions, of cabinet rank for example, in any of the free countries even there where they have large parliamentary representation. In both France and Italy in the immediate postwar period they did have such representation but were thrown out in the early years following the war.

"The Kremlin leaders have told us what they propose to do. It is up to the leaders of the free world, working together as allies and friends, to help to uncover and to frustrate this Communist design, which otherwise could threaten to wreck the free institutions of many countries and even endanger our own.

Young Reds Reorganizing

A note of disparagement over the way things have been going in recent months cropped out behind closed doors at the recent meetings of the National Council of the young Communist movement, which has since the war been operating under the misnomer, Labor Youth League.



Hunter Pitts O'Dell in Whose New Orleans Sleeping Quarters Police Found Stacks of Evidence Including Coded Lists of Associates in Communist Movement. (Story in This Edition.)

It is evident that the name has not captured the fancy of American youth and other youth organizations and that except for the stayed and put elements of the leftwing of the youth of America, whose orientation began under the Young Communist League, and later the American Youth For Democracy, the Southern Negro Youth Congress and the American Youth Congress, the movement under the present name has not made the progress hoped for by the Reds. The word "labor" which they thought would serve as ready bait to the off springs of the working class and to the intelligensia, has not caught fire. Other youth organizations which heretofore played ball in united fronts with the Red youth when operating under more palatable names, such as American Youth For Democracy,



How the Iron Curtain Countries Are Fenced in by Russian Guards.

American Youth Congress, Southern Negro Youth Congress, American Youth For a Free World, World Youth Council, Young Progressive Citizens Committee and the like, have not been so easily hypnotized by the present name Labor Youth League, which placed the young Red movement in a more limited category. So the big wigs of the movement are scratching their heads. The thirty-year-olders who have been prating the Communistic philosophy as leaders of the youth movement, have begun to wonder. Is it the name, is it our limitations through being strictly tied to open parading as a "Marxian youth" movement or what. Should there be a change in name, a change in outward slogans, and in open policies, or what, they are asking themselves.

Current leaders are having these questions bandied around in their lean State chapters. Current leaders are moving on into the adult Communist fields of activity, and at present only acting officers are steering the machine up to the third national convention which date is also being kicked around, possibly to be set for November or February, at which time the organization may adopt a new name, a new program and plan of action, and a new set of permanent officers.

The big question that came up in the national council meeting was whether or not the organization has made an error and thereby has lost face, by too openly championing the Communist Party "at every turn." Although the big wigs have let it be known to the upper council that they certainly believed the organization is bound to champion the "courageous struggles and contributions" of the Communist Party, they state that in any leftist or socialist organization "Communists are sure to play a significant part." But they admit in their innercircles that it is suicide in the United States for any organization or league which "hopes to acquire breadth and vitality," to publicly aspire or promote Communism. So goes the Red football that is being kicked about in preparation of a possible change in the Red strategy to gain a better following and footing among the American youth.

F. B. I. Warns Of Reds "New Look"

F. B. I. Director J. Edgar Hoover declares that the Kremlin's current "Return to Leninism" marks the emergence of a new Communist militance that signals the beginning of "war on a new plane."

"We are not entering an 'era of peace,'" Mr. Hoover warned. "Contrary to the opinion of wishful thinkers, the threat of Communist tyranny has not been lessened. The unaltering Communist goal of world domination has not been rejected in favor of 'peaceful co-existence,' nor has the recent 'desanctification' of Stalin severed the umbilical cord which binds the Communist Party, USA, Mr. Hoover said.

"The surface line of 'peaceful coexistence' is sounded over and over in the declarations of Soviet leaders. This line indicates that the Soviets presently favor adherence to parliamentary procedures, that they believe in economic competition, and that they desire to promote a policy of peace and friendship among nations. This line is echoed slavishly by the Communist Party, 55 Mr. Hoover said.

"Running parallel to this surface cant of 'peaceful coexistence' is another and much more ominous score. This is the Lenin line. Simultaneous with the downgrading of Stalin in February 1956, we witnessed the 'return to Leninism.'

"Leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in the course of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party, Soviet Union, clearly, unequivocally,



Clothing is Drab and Poor in Soviet Controlled Latvia. Cheaply Made Cotton Dresses Cost 280 Rubles, More Than One Weeks' Income of Worker.

and wholeheartedly endorsed the thinking, the teachings, and the practices of V. I. Lenin," Mr. Hoover said. "This is evidenced not only in the single statement quoted at the outset but it is also apparent in speech after speech delivered before the recent 20th Congress of the Communist Party, Soviet Union. One leading Communist, since promoted to the top echelons of the Communist hierarchy, concluded his address with the following words:

"'Leninism has become a battle standard of our time, the ideology of hundreds of millions of people, a great prime mover of the masses of the people, who are reaching out to a new life, to light and progress. 'Long live Leninism!'"

"In simple terms," Mr. Hoover declared, "the alleged change in the Party line of the so-called new look is Leninism in action. Lenin taught that the truth must be concealed and that flexibility, subterfuges, zigzags, compromises, concessions, and retreats are essential to the advancement of Communism. Lenin was a complete realist. He said plainly the Communist leaders who were unable to tack, to maneuver,



Latvian Housewives Line Up for Scarce Potatoes and Cabbage. A Peck of Potatoes Costs One Day's Factory Pay.

and compromise in order to avoid disadvantageous battle were good for nothing. The task was not, he said, to renounce compromises, but to be able throughout all compromises when they were unavoidable to remain true to the objective. Again and again he reiterated the theme that:

"... The strictest loyalty to the ideas of Communism must be combined with the ability to make all the necessary practical compromises, to tack, to make agreements, zigzags, retreats, and so on. . . ."

In conclusion, Mr. Hoover said, "I most certainly accept Communist protestations of a return to Leninism at face value. I see no reason for disbelieving their fervid statements indicating a renewed embrace of Lenin's doctrines. Khrushchev could not be more a Leninist than he reveals himself to be in a recent statement:

"The future is with us, for we are confidently marching forward along the only correct path, the path charted for us by our teacher, great Lenin."

"Surely Khrushchev must hear the echo of his teacher's voice:

"Without concessions we shall not be able to carry out our programme. . . . Concessions do not mean peace with capitalism, but war on a new plane."

Slimy Record Of Soviet Dictators Haunt Them

The veil was ripped from Khrushchev and his pals who have recently been berating Stalin in a new Communist line in a speech given by William P. Rogers, deputy attorney general speaking at Bryant College recently.

He said, "Their defense is inconsistent. First we are asked to believe that Khrushchev and the others (Soviet government leaders) didn't know about atrocities involving millions of Russians, including 70 per cent of the Central Committee and thousands of other prominent Party leaders. Then it is suggested that because they did know they lived in constant fear of their lives. Neither of course is true. It is perfectly plain that the present leaders survived, not because they reluctantly acquiesced, but because they actively supported and promoted this policy and carefully cultivated Stalin's friendship.

"When it suited their purpose, as it did for many years, the old system was fine; now that it doesn't it suddenly becomes bad. It was because they went along that they lived to sit on this post mortem annihilation of their former leader."

He said the defense advanced by Khrushchev must be considered in the light of the Moscow declaration of 1943. He said that Khrushchev and most of the other Party leaders now in power held responsible positions under Stalin for years. In fact they were handpicked by Stalin.

"Today in Russia," Mr. Rogers said, "the present leaders inherited their power and influence because they were members of the very conspiracy they now condemn. They remain in control of the Government by virtue of positions gained as members of the conspiracy."

The murderous record of the former Stalin hatchet men now haunt them from the graves of their former beloved leader, Joe Stalin.

Communists Plea Infers Charges True

Has the American Communist Party hit the sawdust trail with a confession or has it indulged in a bit of legal gymnastics?



Sioux City, Ia., Journal

Where It Stops Everybody Knows.

That question is being asked as the result of a phrase in the Party's U. S. Court of Appeals plea that the Federal Subversive Activities Control Board reconsider its ruling that the Party is bossed by Moscow and therefore must register as a Communist action group.

The phrase, contained in the Red petition to court, says the American Communist Party "no longer follows the directives of any foreign sources," but Attorney Joseph Forer, who filed the plea for the Reds, said the phrase is not intended to mean that the Party ever did follow such foreign directives.

Among other things the petition says that the 20th Communist Party Congress at Moscow, which incidentally ripped into poor old Joe Stalin, who, now dead, couldn't come back to defend his policies, has caused foreign Communist Parties to "re-examine their attitude" toward the Kremlin.

HARRY, THE "HISTORIAN"

Harry Truman's reputation as a politician took a tumble at the Chicago convention. Now his reputation as an historian is in trouble.

In his memoirs, Mr. Truman tells in detail of his efforts at the Potsdam Conference in 1945 to internationalize all the major waterways of the world—including both the Suez and Panama Canals. See pages 376-379 of Volume I, Government Record.

On Aug. 9 at the Democratic Convention he cockily said he had argued unsuccessfully for two days at Potsdam to put all such waterways under the jurisdiction of the United Nations.

"The Democratic Party platform should make it clear that a suggestion for international waterways was made by a Democratic President (Truman) more than 10 years ago," Mr. Truman told a news conference.

Lucky for the Democrats they ignored Harry-the-historian's suggestion.

A few weeks earlier the Federal Subversives Activities Control Board had ruled the Party should be required to register. Its decision was made after tossing out the testimony of Paul Crouch (deceased), and Manning Johnson (ex-convict) and Harvey Matusow (turncoat Communist), each of whose testimony was held by the courts to have been "tainted."

The Board denied further consideration saying the Reds were attempting to "make a merry-go-around" of internal security laws by claiming that the Party has changed its ways since the latest upheavals in the Kremlin.

Leftwingers Trap New Yorkers In Vise

With a major political campaign in the offing and with New York's Attorney General Jacob K. Javits, Republican nominee for Senator of New York, the Communist issue broke into the open to such an extent that Javits demanded and won an immediate hearing before the Senate Internal Security sub-committee. Just what, if anything, resulted by the hearing is a little hazy as charges and counter charges continue to be bantered about.

The Communist phase of the Javits campaign broke into the open when he asked the Senate Committee to investigate an alleged "whispering campaign" against him. Javits a former member of Congress claimed the "whispering" allegedly involved rumors that he was associated with and supported by certain Communists when he first ran for Congress.

J. G. Sourwine, former chief counsel for the Senate Committee is alleged to have declared that "the Justice Department has evidence showing Javits to have been the protege of important Communists who helped to push him up the political ladder." Javits called the Sourwine statement a "scurrilous smear."

Appearing before the Senate Committee Javits swore he had never knowingly sought Communist advice and support in his post-war Congressional campaigns. Javits did admit that he had conferred with Bella Dodd, at the time a Communist leader in New York who has since turned against her comrades in testimony before Congressional Committees. He said he couldn't recall whether he knew then that she was an avowed Communist. Dr. Dodd's testimony, taken some time ago at a secret session, allegedly indicated Javits had been referred to her for political help.

Javits, now attorney general of New York, admitted he had made a bid for American Labor Party support, but dropped that activity when told that the American Labor Party was "Commy-dominated."

Javits also recalled attending a cocktail party in San Francisco in 1945 when he had a conference with Louise Bransten, who has been identified as a hostess and financial angel to Communists and Communist movements. Later Philip S. Ehrlich, a San Francisco lawyer, admitted he had introduced Javits to Louise Bransten, but said he had done so "purely in an innocent manner" without having a conception that she was associated with Communists.

In further testimony Javits admitted having met with Frederick V. Field, Max Radin and Max Yergen, all of whom have been identified with Communist movements. Further evidence has turned up that both Javits and Mayor Wagner of New York, the two now, the Republican and Democrat candidates for U. S. Senate to replace Sen. Lehman retiring, have been darlings of the Americans For Democratic Action, a leftwing, pro-New Deal crowd. This has caused considerable uneasiness in New York conservative circles.



Harvey Matusow, Turnabout Communist, Snarls at Photographer as Trial for Perjury Began in New York City.

Congress Expands Investigation Of Fund For Republic

A full scale investigation of the tax exempt Ford Foundation's "Fund For the Republic" to determine whether it is "friend or foe in our death struggle with Soviet Communism" has been promised by Rep. Francis Walter, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He said the Committee already had information indicating that the Fund's money, supplied by the Ford Foundation, has been used for "political subversion."

The announcement of Committee plans for the further investigation into the Fund was Chairman Walter's answer to the Fund's demand that he apologize to the Fund for his "deliberate scheme to discredit the fund and its objectives in the eyes of the American people."

Chairman Walter said, "The investigation by the Committee of the Fund for the Republic will continue in an orderly, objective manner. We will not be dissuaded from our duty by pressure tactics of the very organization which is the subject of our scrutiny."

"Our recent hearings on the so-called blacklisting report of the Fund for the Republic revealed that this report is an outright fraud and that its effect is to hamper the discharge of Communists from mass media of communications."

Referring to the Fund's award to the Plymouth, Pa., Quaker Society, Chairman Walter said: "Our hearing on the \$5,000 award by the Fund for the

(See, ENEMY, Page 30)



Four Communist Party Leaders, Sidney Stein, Fred Fine, William Norman and Alex Trachtenberg Sentenced in New York City for Sedition.

COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD

BY PAUL R. BISH



Mr. Bish.

The spotlight that has been turned on the Suez controversy has hidden from view the many Red intrigues in other sections of the world. Moscow has made use of the Suez crisis and its solidarity with Nasser in the crisis to step up its efforts to attain Socialist cooperation throughout Europe.

The British Labor Party, French and West German Socialists have been asked to join Moscow in opposition to use of force in the Canal controversy. Bonn Socialists, according to latest polls, are gaining public support over the Adenauer Social Democrats, the pro-Western German element. Efforts are being made in Italy to heal the split between the Communists and Socialists. Socialists in India are reportedly weighing the possibility of tying up with Communists in an election alliance. The Reds have moved into South America where they are agitating against the United States in the Panama Canal situation.

The conservative pro-West government in Sweden has recently been ousted by Socialists. A Russian spy ring was uncovered two weeks prior to the national elections. It was operated by the Soviet trade mission. Pressure is being brought to bear on Malaya and Singapore by Red China to unite in demanding the status of independent states from the British. Socialists in Japan are gaining strength politically, and Japanese unions have compromised with Communists, now permitting membership collaboration with the Reds. The unionists are identified politically as Socialists.

A deal is reported to have been made by Moscow with two Syrian political parties, the Socialists and Communists, which resulted recently in pressuring President Shukri El Kuwattli into accepting the assignment of Communist and Socialist officers in key military posts, in exchange for Russian arms and economic aid.

The government of Nepal has signed a treaty with Red China recognizing China's sovereignty over Tibet, agreement on trade and friendship. The agreement wipes out a hundred year old treaty between Nepal and Tibet under which Tibet paid annual tribute of 10,000 rupees to Nepal, but which were discontinued in 1953 when Red China seized Tibet. At the time of the seizure Tibet appealed to the United Nations for help in defense of its freedom from Red China, but the United Nations took no action. Tibet was then swallowed up by the Reds. India recognized Red China's control over Tibet a year ago. The United States has not.

China has been compelled to forego the Communization of Tibet's economic and cultural life in the face of organized Tibet armed opposition. Tibet originally tried passive resistance, but finding that an ineffective weapon against inhuman Reds, more determined segments of the population about a year ago organized in group armed rebellion, driving the Reds out of considerable territory. This has had temporary effect, in that China recently leaked out the information that its program of Communizing Tibet would be by slow process setting the program back two or three years. Meantime Tibet is being encircled by pro-Chinese friendship agreements and will be unable to throw off the yoke within two or three years, if not today.

Socialist politicians which either control the governments or are in a strong minority within the various governments of Europe, are evidently determined

that Nasser be protected from Western attack in retaliation to his arbitrary attitude concerning the waterway, in which he is backed by Red Russia, Red China, and Socialist India.

There are some uncertain spots in the Socialist forces, so such as that of the Labor Party of England, consequently the Socialist International issued a call for an international congress of the Suez in London as this column went to press. Proposals for such a meeting were made by the strong Socialist Party of Italy, Japan, West Germany, France, Canada, Israel, Holland, Scandinavia, Austria, Belgium, and Great Britain. The French Socialists are so far the only ones who have demanded a strong policy in the Suez controversy.

After pinning an "Order of Lenin" medal award on President Sukarno of Indonesia, Russia cemented close "trade, cultural and economic" relations with that country. Sukarno was wine and dined at the Kremlin. Afghanistan is now tied to Russia through a trade deal which includes arms. Reports indicate that 900 additional Chinese Communist troops have penetrated 60 miles further into Burma.

On the brighter side, conditions back of the Iron Curtain are not as rosy as they are pictured. In Georgia and elsewhere black markets are thriving, and anti-Red violence is sweeping over Latvia, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Red China is said to have been forced to give Tibet temporary autonomy. Bolivia has outlawed the Communist Party.

The Chinese Communist Party has held its first congress in eleven years. Party leaders from 12 countries, including France, Italy, Spain, Canada, New Zealand and England sent delegates.

There is every indication at the moment that a new apparatus is being formulated to take up where the Cominform, successor to the Comintern, better known as the Communist International left off. The Comintern was killed off as a sop to the United States at the outset of the Stalin-Hitler break, to encourage Americans to feel that Russia had all at once discontinued its international subversive machine, so as to win us into the second world war as an ally of the Red beast. No sooner had the coals been pulled out of the fire from the battlefields for the Reds, Hitler defeated and Red Russia sustained, than popped up the Cominform, successor to the Comintern.

In recent years it became necessary to bury this monster, so as to change the international front picture in the field of diplomacy. Now that the new international line set forth from Moscow is that of infiltration, there are moves to give rebirth to an international machine of Communist conspiracy in foreign countries including the USA. Communists in the USA have set their national convention, first since 1952, up to February, evidently feeling that the whole international line will have been laid by then and they will be able to more intelligently put the finishing touches to their Party machinery in this country. It is believed that the new apparatus will consist of regional Cominterns, with sections in Asia, Europe, Near East and North and South America, with an overhead in Moscow or some other pro-Red country, possibly Tito is moving in that position.

It Was Reuther Who Carried the Ball for Dems

NY Mirror By VICTOR RIESEL 8/9/56
 UNITY HOUSE, Pa., Aug. 30.—James C. Petrillo wore a cloak of mock melancholy at the dawn of another night Shakespearean **Kefauver on List** *ny Mirror 8/11/56*

Union Leaders Hand Adlai 4 Choices for Second Spot

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP).—A group of AFL-CIO lead-

ADA Indorses Adlai-Estes Slate

Simpson Replies to Slap

United Press (mittee, labeled the ADA
 THE WASHINGTON POST and TIMES HERALD
 *** Saturday, September 8, 1956 23

NAACP Aide Calls Ike Neutral on Integration

DENVER, Sept. 7 (P).—Fifteen and the American people
 WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1956
 IF STEVENSON WINS ELECTION

Will Reuther Become

White House Labor Contact?

Reuther Urges Adlai for President To Head 'Responsive' Government

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13 (AP)

A.F.L.-C.I.O. BOARD BACKS STEVENSON

Votes to Endorse Democratic Ticket—Political Group
 Assails Eisenhower

And Not CIO-PAC as Hall Says

2 Unions Turned Trick in Maine, Records Show

By PETER EDSON

Nationwide Poll Of AFL-CIO Seen 3 to 1 Stevenson

By the Associated Press

George Harrison, AFL-CIO leader and Democratic Party adviser, said yesterday the first Nation-wide straw ballot of

Farmers Union Head Scores Republicans

STEVENSON BACKED BY MACHINIST UNION

The New York Times
 SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8 (AP)
 tional Association of

THIRD PARTY UNDERGROUND

By WALTER S. STEELE

SEE

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

SEPTEMBER, 1956

und cuts in defense and wel-
 expenditures.

disclosed com-
 fers
 EATO
 a sea

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1956
 WALTER REUTHER, THAT IS

He's 'Mr. Democrat' in Wayne County

Stevenson Charges Rivals Cancel Gains of New Deal

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.

MEANY HITS G.O.P. AT UNION SESSION

Mitchell Also Addresses
 Steel Unit Convention—
 Hails Labor's Gains

By A. H. BASKIN
 Special to The New York Times
 LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18—
 the head of the united labor

STATE C. I. O. BACKS DEMOCRATS' SLATE

NEW YORK
 Socialist Only Dissenter on
 Stevenson and Kefauver
 Eisenhower Scored
 By SYLVIA LEVY
 Special to The New York Times
 ALBANY, Aug. 25—The State
 Congress of Industrial Organi-

THE EVENING STAR A-5
 Washington, D. C.
 TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1956

Stevenson Backed By Illinois AFL

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 11
 (AP).—The Illinois State Federa-
 tion of labor last night an-

Reuther Attacks G. O. P. Regime on 'Pious Platitudes'

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14 (AP).—
 of the Reuther, president of the
 REUTHER ATTACKS ANEW
 U. S. Has No Leadership, He
 Tells I. U. E. Meeting

PEACE

(Continued from Page 2)

the scourge of civilization through all the ages of history. He urges peace through strength. He extends the hand of goodwill and fellowship to peace-makers everywhere. He is a practical man of peace, not a snivelling, wise-cracking, crusading slogan-maker.

His instincts run deep for peace, because he knows from his own battleground experience that peace can be profitable—for all humankind.

SOUTH

(Continued from Page 4)

the top candidate at the preceding convention, the Kansas City machine provided the candidate, and at the preceding four Democrat conventions the New York-Tammany machine provided the top candidate.

The delegates from the South, who attend these conventions and who represent the real Democrat Party and espouse the principles of government enunciated by its founder, Thomas Jefferson, should scorn to associate with the delegates who represent the sordid political machines of the large Northern cities. But it is unfortunately true that they do associate with these big machine delegates. They do not only associate with them, they do far worse, they act as their tools and stooges. They return to their districts in the South and work vigorously to elect the candidates, which these Northern political machines choose with behind-the-stage tactics.

The alliance between the Democrat Party of the South—the real Democrat Party—and the political machines of the large cities of the North is an unnatural and unholy alliance. There is no natural affinity between these two groups. They are held together by an insatiable greed for office, and a belief that by working together, they can gain political favors. The more quickly this unnatural alliance is discontinued, the more quickly the South becomes independent politically, the better it will be both for the South and for the nation as a whole.

OUT OF WAR

(Continued from Page 6)

goals. If this plan can be executed, the majority of Latin American members of the U. N. would be expected to take heart against so-called "American imperialist aggression."

Since the United States has financed all the costs of construction and operation of the Canal for more than 50 years, it is now asserted by strong men in Congress and elsewhere that Communist plans to take over Panama will be fought to the finish. Yet doubts arise because many of the Latin American delegates in the U. N. are in favor of the moves by Moscow and Prague. Propaganda charging American "imperialism" is now active.

THIRD PARTY UNDERGROUND

Those who read the article in this magazine last month under the title "Third Party Underground" will find partial proof of the charges therein by turning to page 28 of this edition.

Not explained in the previous article was the immediate strategy and the long-time purposes of the technicians of the movement. Walter Reuther, now recognized as the big wheel-horse of the third party underground, explained the strategy on December 8, 1954, in his address before the CIO convention when he said: "Basically, what we are trying to do is work within the two-party system of America and bring about within the two-party system a fundamental realignment of basic political forces." George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO combine, of which Reuther is the political Tsar, followed with the threat when, in November 1955, he declared: "The scene of the battle is no longer the company plant or the picket line. It has moved into the legislative halls of Congress and the State legislatures."

An explanation of Reuther's purposes, inasmuch as he fell heir to the throne of Sidney Hillman as Tsar of political unionism, may possibly be found in a statement made by Socialist Judge Jacob Panken of New York in his address before the convention of Hillman's union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in which he paraphrased Lenin's revolutionary outbursts for a "Workers' government, all power to the workers," Panken stating to the union: "You, today, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, by the adoption of a resolution with reference to political action, have laid the basis for a movement in the United States that will ultimately result in the capture of the American Government by the workers, for the workers, and in the interest of the workers."

To feather-bed his socialist plan of infiltrating, leading to the capture of one of the two major political parties, rather than striving for an outright third socialistic party, to which he knew the American people could not yet be won over, Reuther dipped deep down into the treasury of his captured Auto Workers Union and paid three Wayne University professors to "make a study" which would furnish an intellectual background to his plans. It was at Wayne University that Reuther, when a student, organized the first chapter of the Socialist Student League for Industrial Democracy. The parent group, to which he now belongs and of which his brother Victor is a national board member, was originally known as the Intercollegiate Socialist League. It is strictly a Fabian Socialist movement, advocating a labor-farmer political alliance and government ownership with "production for use and not for profit."

The League for Industrial Democracy drew heavily on a multi-million dollar Communist foundation in its early days to carry on its Socialist advocacies. Today it boasts of several Democrat Senators, several Congressmen, many labor union officials, leftwing professors and economists.

In their study, Reuther's paid professors found: "As we see it, there are two particularly vital choices in the making during the years just ahead. One is a key element in what we have called a 'middle-class' versus a labor political orientation. It is the question whether working people will seek individualistic or collective solutions to their problems. The other basic choice has to do with how broad or narrow a labor union program will be favored. . . ."

Reuther's paid professors conclude: "The mass of common people in an industrial society can be expected to remain responsive to economic and political interpretations that emphasize their collective strength, their common gains to be achieved through assertions of solidarity."

Their thinking is little different from that of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People of which Walter Reuther is a life member and a Board official. Spokesmen of the NAACP have stated: "It must be obvious to all that we must intensify the use of political action in the final surge to full equality." "It is within our hands to determine whether there will be a Democrat or Republican 85th Congress." *Colliers Magazine* in summarizing "Negro strategy" found after questioning NAACP leaders that: "It is to alter totally the pattern of Southern custom and life. . . . Negroes speak of this objective from their own parochial point of view. But on the broad scene, the attainment of this objective will change our national politics at a stroke. . . . Then, truly, the roots of Congress change and politics lurch into new, uncharted seas."

The thinking of the three hired professors is also in line with that of Americans for Democratic Action, which attempts to parade as a "non-partisan" movement, but which was launched by New Deal leftist Democrats who work within the framework of the national Democrat political Party organization. Walter Reuther and his brother, Victor, are prominent in the ADA. The latter also head the AFL-CIO Farm-Labor Alliance. Another who thinks and acts along the same channel is James E. Patton and others of the National Farmers Union.

ENEMY (Continued from Page 26)

Republic because of the retention of one who has been identified as a Communist further indicates the political subversion to which the Fund's tax-exempt money has been put."

Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the Fund for the Republic, continued to amass opponents to himself in two television broadcasts recently. In one he reportedly said in many respects Europeans have more satisfactory educational programs than we have in this country, and in another he said, "I don't know whether Earl Browder is a Communist or not."

Of course while investigating a lot of other things, Dr. Hutchins apparently didn't take the trouble to investigate Browder when he hired him for a Fund project. Or else he didn't care whether he was a Communist.

Practically every American knows that Browder was general secretary of the Communist Party for fifteen years, was a member of the Communist International, that he was Communist candidate for President of the United States on at least two occasions, and that he headed up every major Red move in this country for over thirty years. When he was allegedly ousted from leadership of the American section of Moscow's conspiratorial movement, he took over a book distributing job for a Russian agency. He has steadfastly refused to denounce Communism, has refused to cooperate with Congress or the F. B. I. in their efforts to wipe out the Communist Party conspiracy in the United States, yet Dr. Hutchins has employed him to the Fund For the Republic staff in an "advisory capacity."

American Legion Calls For Investigations

In its national convention at Los Angeles last month the Americanization Committee of the American Legion called upon the convention delegates to sanction investigations by Congress of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People, and the American Civil Liberties Union, the former the instigator of racial contention in the States, and the latter the defender of radicals of all shades.

The same Committee denounced UNESCO's un-American influences in our schools and colleges, and condemned Antioch College for permitting a program of subversive activities on its campus. It opposed any change in the wording of the Pledge To Allegiance, and called for a Constitutional amendment to preserve sovereignty between States and Federal government. It called on the Treasury Department to revoke the tax exempt status of the multi-million-dollar Fund For the Republic established by the Ford fortune.

The convention called on all members and the officers in particular to push to a successful conclusion these Legion demands.

Communists Lay Plans For New Drive

A sign of renewed activity on the part of the Communist Party in the United States is shown by its recent National committee meeting in New York and that group's decision to call a national party convention for February 9, 1957. It will be the first Red Party convention since 1950 and is scheduled to be held in New York City.

The national committee explained the "long gap" between conventions as being "due to the imprison-

ment of many Party leaders under the Smith Act, political persecutions and harassment of Party members."

It indicated the national committee will soon publish a resolution giving the view of American Reds on "the present condition of the country, outlook for the people's fight against monopolies, the American path to socialism, and proposed changes in the work and structure of the Party in the light of new conditions and of an analysis of the functioning of the organization in recent years."

The latter part of the announcement indicated the American Communists have taken cognizance of the recent turmoil in the Kremlin and in its criticism of the regime of Stalin.

The resolutions, including recommended changes in method of operation "in the light of new conditions" will be subject to final approval by the convention, the Communists announce. It is understood when the text is released it will be accompanied by individual views of the Party leaders in various parts of the United States.

Reds Raise Over Half Million Dollars In One Drive

Gullible Americans and many just disloyal Americans have been bilked of over a half million dollars through a Communist-directed fraud perpetrated under the guise of attempting to save atomic spies, the Rosenbergs and Sobell, from the electric chair and from imprisonment, it has been disclosed recently by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Committee has recently issued a report on its long investigation of the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell. The 137 page report is entitled "Trial by Treason" and branded the fund raising drive a Communist undertaking of "monumental cruelty and deceit" created for the single purpose of furthering the Kremlin's program of subversion and conspiracy in the United States. The Congressional Committee says that, "Nowhere has the craven hypocrisy of Communists been exposed so tellingly as in the monstrous campaign organized in behalf of atomic espionage agents Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, whose treason brought them death in Sing Sing's electric chair and Communist martyrdom."

The campaign for funds was never designed to benefit the spies, the Congressional Committee report charges. Instead its aims included:

"Villification of the United States and its institutions, and spread the lie that its Government is bent on annihilating minority groups and suppressing genuine political dissent;

"Providing additional funds for the overall Communist program of subversion and propaganda;

"Recruiting new members and sympathizers for the Communist apparatus;

"Refurbishing the badly tarnished reputation of the Communist Party;

"Creating and exploiting divisive anti-semitic propaganda;

"Discrediting American courts and judicial procedures and cast doubt on all investigations and convictions of Communists."

The Congressional Committee states that, "It would be preferable to write off the Rosenberg campaign as a failure and its leaders as political crackpots who need not be taken seriously. But the campaign did not fail, and its leaders were, in fact, hardened, skillful

subalterns in the global Communist conspiracy whose accomplishments cannot be easily ignored."

The Committee report shows how the Reds leaped to every available pulpit in churches where "liberal" ministers and Rabbis would give them access to spread their propaganda.

It says: "The Rosenberg campaign afforded the Communists a momentous opportunity to remount a long planned invasion of the churches of America. Devastating setbacks in labor, education and government made it imperative for the Communists to seek new areas of operation. The pulpit possessed particular allure."

Referring to the financial manipulations, the Congressional Committee report says: "The records of the National Committee cast an interesting light on the methods and techniques of Communist finances. While it is impossible to ascertain exactly how much of the total may have gone into the coffers of the Communist Party or to point out specific examples of fraud, it can nevertheless be stated that the bookkeeping of the National Committee reflects malpractices which would bring even the smallest 'capitalist' businessman into disrepute, if not jail."

Once again the Committee warns that "one of the greatest propaganda advantages that the Communist Party has is the widespread belief that its front organizations pose less of a danger than the Party itself. Actually it is through its front organizations that the Party seeks to effect much of its subversive program."

More Soviet Union Intrigue In Our Midst

Another Soviet aide in the United Nations, potential filterbed for Red espionage, has been caught in the act of spying and departed from the country before official action could be taken.

He is Victor Petrov, a translator for the Russians at the U. N. United Nations Secretary Dag Hammarskjöld revealed that he had been fired from the U. N. and that he left the United States shortly thereafter.

An attempt is being made by our Government to have the United Nations expell Rotislav Shapovalov, second secretary of the Red mission to the U. N. for attempting to blackmail Russian immigrants to the United States into returning to Russia.

The Petrov case involved attempts to persuade an employee of a United States aircraft plant to obtain secret plans for work being done for our national defense. Petrov, a native Russian, was an employee of the United Nations Red delegation. The Secretary General of the United Nations said that Petrov was ordered to leave "on the basis of information received by the Secretary General concerning the activities of Petrov, not permitted under the provisions of the staff regulations relating to standards of conduct for International Civil Service."

The internal security division of the Department of Justice gave a more detailed account of his activities. It said: "Petrov originally contacted the employee (of an American aviation corporation) as a result of an advertisement which the employee had placed in a metropolitan newspaper soliciting part time drafting work. Initially Petrov requested the employee to trace diagrams for him.

"It gradually became apparent to the employee that Petrov was more interested in developing the employee's friendship, than he was in having tracings made of material."

It was disclosed that eventually Petrov told the employee larger sums of money would be available for information relative to work being done at the aircraft plant.

The Department of Justice says: "Ultimately, Petrov handed the employee a published chart concerning the physical specifications and flight characteristics of U. S. military aircraft. The chart contained a number of blank columns indicating specific information relating to certain aircraft could not be released publicly in the interest of national defense. Petrov indicated that he would pay the employee for filling in certain of these blanks."

The employee instead reported the matter to the F. B. I.

The Shapovalov case is another in a series of disclosures of Russian pressure to force certain former nationals of Russia who have sought haven here to return to the Red homeland. He was accused by Capt. Michael Shatov, testifying before the Senate Internal Security Committee, of attempting to use blackmail to force Shatov's return to Russia.

The State Department is also seeking expulsion of Aleksei Petukhov, another Russian on the U. N. secretariat payroll, for molesting former Soviet citizens now living in the United States.

Since the beginning of the United Nations Communist espionage by Red attaches to one mission or another or employed on the UN staff has posed a grave problem for the United States. These are by far not the first Reds caught in the security net.

It will be recalled that Valentin Gubitchev was caught red-handed in New York by the Federal Bureau of Investigation after he had been carrying on espionage under the cloak of a love affair with Judy Coplon an employee of the Department of Justice.

In still another case Nikolai Skortsov was caught in espionage activity but was permitted to take off for Russia. This government denied him a re-entry permit. Still another, and attache of the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., was found contacting two War Department employees in an attempt to bribe them for obtaining secret information for him. He left the capital with his family in the still of the night and supposedly secretly made off for Russia.

The price paid by any country housing the United Nations or any other international body to which the Soviet or any of its puppet governments pay, is the countenancing of Red espionage and other intrigues. The Reds just cannot be peaceful when in some one else's yard.

Canada has also uncovered a Communist ring working overtime in that country in an attempt to force former nationals to return to Russia and to Iron Curtain countries. The Canadian Department of External Affairs has under investigation as one example, an exchange of correspondence between the Soviet Embassy at Ottawa and a Russian immigrant living in Toronto.

The immigrant is Pavlo Hlushanyza, who was sentenced to death in Russia, but who escaped from the Ukraine. He has been receiving mail from his 15-year-old daughter in Russia, but recently received a very unusual letter not true to form. He claims it was dictated by the Red Commissars. About the time he received the letter he also received a note from the Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, offering to "help him" in returning to the Soviet Union.

Methodists Expose Radical Records Of Ministers

A document entitled "A Compilation of Public Records of 2,109 Methodist Ministers" has been issued by the Circuit Riders, Inc., of Cincinnati, Ohio, which identifies itself as "a national independent group of Methodists who expose and oppose the use of church facilities, programs and personnel for the propagandizing of socialistic activities."

In announcing the book the organization says: "The composite total of many thousands of incidents referred to in this compilation includes hundreds of cases of connections with such propaganda exploitations as the attempt to whitewash the Yugoslav administration of Tito at the height of Tito's favorable relationship with Stalin; petition to release Earl Browder from Federal Prison; attempt to keep the Communist Party on the election ballots in the United States; defense or amnesty for the atomic-secret spies; defense or amnesty for the conviction of the international conspiracy against the United States; agitation against U. S. Foreign policy."

RED MISSIONARIES

(Continued from Page 22)

What counts is that they are wholly hostile to the capitalist society and republican government of the United States. They see nothing essentially wrong in the brutal Communist philosophy and practice. They hate people who have more property or earn more money than they do. They and a multitude of others are putty in the hands of hard, designing sellers of the Communist ware such as Carl Marzani. They are consumed by an idea, and only the power and influence of a greater idea can defeat their plans.

Carl Marzani's Record

[An abstract of information from the House Committee on Un-American Activities and other records.]

Employee of the State Department during the '40s. Discharged in 1946 at suggestion of the McCarran Committee for producing subversive films and engaging in other Communist propaganda activities while in Federal service. Convicted in Federal District Court, Washington, in 1947 for perjury, and sentenced to prison. "Good behavior" reduction of 165 days in sentence cancelled for trying to smuggle unauthorized manuscript out of prison. "Thoughts Behind Bars" and "Political Prisoner, U. S. A." published in Communist magazine *Masses and Mainstream* in 1951 and '52. Paroled late in 1951, after serving about 2½ years of sentence. Has made speeches or provided entertainment for meetings of such Communist-front organizations as American Youth for Democracy; Jefferson School of Social Science; Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; Civil Rights Congress; New York

Council, National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. Alais, Tony Wales.

OLD FEDERAL HALL

(Continued from Page 8)

When this historic site was placed on the Federal Government's real estate sales' list it loomed as if it would be sold on the auction block. Now that the government plans to develop the site, with the help of the Federal Hall Memorial Associates, it will never be sold. Congress has passed a bill matching dollar for dollar all the monies collected by the Associates. They hope to raise a million or more within the next few years. Some of the most prominent business and financial men in New York are on the governing board, Robert W. Dowling is the honorary chairman.

In front of Old Federal Hall is a statue of George Washington, standing near the place of the inaugural scene. Of noble proportions, it is the work of the sculptor, J. Q. A. Ward. This piece of statuary in bronze was given the government by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on November 30, 1883.

Washington, the father of our country, seems to be standing there, in the midst of the busy money mart, welcoming his children into Old Federal Hall. According to Mr. Osborn, more than 2,000,000 sons and daughters of the Republic have visited this historic site since 1941 when the work of restoration first took hold.

In a third of a century the 200th anniversary of George Washington's inaugural will be celebrated. Then, in April, 1989, Mr. Osborn foresees a terrific celebration. Certainly many people will come from the Northwest, for one of the almost forgotten events that took place here was the enactment—in July, 1787—of the famous Northwest Ordinance. Under this Act, the government of the territories northwest of

The group says of those named: "There is no doubt many of these people were innocently duped, deceived, or exploited, but there is also little doubt others seem to have made a career out of being dopped, deceived, and exploited."

The organization hits the nail on the head declaring "A Bishop or other clergyman of national stature who aids many or the most blatant political-economic 'fronts' is of greater aid to the secular, and often international, propaganda projects than are the actual leaders of such intrigues."

States' Rights Forces Join Hands

Last month three hundred and seventeen delegates met in Memphis, Tenn., representing a dozen or more new Party and write in movements in twenty-five States. The subject of common concern was States' Rights. No overall third Party was planned, but a coordinated action and platform was intended and agreed on, as were candidates by most of the delegates.

The organized force created by the delegates assembled, is known as the National Conservative Movement.

the Ohio River was organized. These governments comprised the five most populous of the northwestern states.

During its career, the present structure on this historic site—erected in 1842—has served many purposes. Until 1862 it was the New York City Custom House. Then the United States Sub-Treasury. Later, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

As Mr. Osborn tells the tale, this grand old building sheltered numerous government offices—and no one knew why. Rooms were assigned the Interstate Commerce Commission, Internal Revenue Service, Post Office Department and even the Coast Guard. Then came the idea of chasing all these out and preserving the structure as a memorial. On May 26, 1939, the National Park System took over. On that day the Secretary of the Interior designated Old Federal Hall as a national shrine, the birthplace of our Republic.

MIDNIGHT RIDE

(Continued from Page 20)

been prostrate. We shudder to consider what might have happened.

What became of the man who frustrated Tarleton's *coup de guerre*?

He lived to be one of the pioneers of Kentucky. He sat in the convention which voted Kentucky from a county of Virginia to be an independent state. He was a member of the Virginia Legislature which, on that June night, he saved from the machinations of Cornwallis.

A plaque recording briefly Jack's colorful ride may be found on the site of Swan's Tavern in Charlottesville, the walls of which have long since crumbled to the dust. His name is scarcely recalled outside his native state. The Virginia Legislature recently tried to find his grave that they might give him wider renown. They were unsuccessful. It is unmarked and unknown.

TURNING SEARCHLIGHT ON REDS

By Walter S. Steele

The Communist high command between outbursts in agitation of the Negro surge in the South and the AFL-CIO political action in the North, at the same time trying to get going a Labor-Negro alliance activity in the South, that of organizing the Negroes of the South into the labor unionism and at the same moment pushing the integration, FEPC and vote without poll taxes, has been busy on its own hook attempting to brainwash itself and to come to the public with an explanation of "errors" through "self criticism," and admissions of "White Chauvinism," "sectarianism," and about everything else that Moscow headmasters of Communism have said about the Party movements in and out of Russia as existed under the Stalin regime, has finally come forth with a twenty-two hundred word "Confession of guilt" admitting about everything that Moscow has recently called into play, except that the American Communists are now reverting to the Second World War period tactics, that of proclaiming themselves "not under the orders of Moscow," but "true American patriots," wed to the American government, interested only in improving the conditions under the government.

The report admits short sightedness, misinterpretations, miscalculations, misjudgments, errors in strategy in the Negro, educational, foreign born, union, farmer and in other fields of operations. They say now their fellow-traveler movements were mistakes in that their own actions in same put many fellow-travelers on the spot, drove many away for safety sake, and made others unuseful and ineffective.

All of this is to be corrected after the February (1957) National convention, the first in several years, to be held in New York City, not at an auditorium this time, but behind the closed walls of the National headquarters in NYC.

The Reds have gone all out for Stevenson and Kefauver in cooperation with labor officials, small farmers and Negroes. Looking forward they present Walter Reuther's views are that of not being wed to the Democrat Party, just to Stevenson and Kefauver, that the Democrat Party is to be used this year as a stepping stone to a possible third Party of the "progressives" of the future.

Among the "errors" committed, according to the Reds was their launching of the Progressive Party of Wallace and Taylor sooner than the public was in readiness for such a move, and their support of it after the first defeat of the Party.

The bigwigs announce that suggestions that it revert to a purely propaganda, educational or political action committee is out of the window, that instead they will build themselves around "liberal constitutionalist" lines. It occurs that Senator Wayne Morse let out the same note at the Chicago Democrat convention in August when he said he and other progressives are "liberal constitutionalist," wed to no Party, but subject to the gale.

The Communist Party admits too, that it misjudged the "dangers" of fascism, that it did not exist to the extent it painted it in our country, and that they had underestimated the "strength of American traditional" impressions on our present generation. They thought the country would fall apart as did Socialist Europe and Asia following the impact of the last war. They say they "over simplified the approach to Marxism" and failed to "develop inner Party democracy," practicing "outmoded aspects of Leninism and Stalinism," with "bureaucratic concepts of party organization." They admit practices of

"white chauvinism" and "leftist sectarianism."

These are among the major errors now openly confessed by the Red masters. Their machinery is to be reworked in the hope that a new bait will appeal more widely to the masses. The national committee is to be increased and criticism is to be openly permitted in so long as it does not create "party disunity" at which point the lid is to be put back on. "Eventual political realignment" is to be pushed, which echoes Walter Reuther's strategy as explained at the last CIO National Convention, in advocating penetration of the Democrat Party.

Party leaders taking part in the pre-convention brainwashing, included: Wm. Z. Foster, National Chrm., Eugene Dennis, National Gen'l Secy., Benj. Davis, Ch., Nat'l Negro Commission, Mr. Schneiderman, Chm. California State Party organization, Junious Scales, Chm., State of N. C., Claude Lightfoot, Chrm. Ind.-Ill, State, Martha Stone Asher Chm. State of N. J., Carl Winter, Chm., State of Mich., Geo. P. Charney, Acting Chm., N. Y. State, Sidney Taylor, Chm., Conn., State, Lillian Gates, NY State Legislative Chm., Mike Russo, Chm., New Eng., Dist. Fred Stein, Labor Secy., James Jackson, Chm. Southern Region of the Party and others.

The Party big wigs are to meet again for Convention preparations and for a political announcement in NYC September 29-30.

The Reds inflate Rev. Willard Uphaus, head of World Fellowship, Inc., as a "Fellow of the National Council in Higher Education." He is a leader of the leftist Methodist Federation for Social Action, which is not nearly so complimentary. In 1950 Uphaus is said to have attended the Second World Peace Conference in Warsaw, engineered by the Reds, after which he visited Russia. He is now being questioned with regard to a possible passport violation.

The Reds of the United States were represented at the international conference of the International Organization of Journalists by Cedric Belfrage, a deported Communist. He is the "editor in exile" of the "National Guardian," a pro-Red tabloid published in New York. Belfrage was deported from New York to England as a Communist alien. Following the Journalist Conference he naturally sojourned to Russia.

The Federal Income Tax Bureau is pushing a claim pending in the amount of \$124,121.96 against the Committee For Rosenberg and Sobell in back taxes as of December 1954. How much more is due for 1955-6 is not indicated. The amount of the tax claim indicates that over half a million dollars had been raised. One of the many movements involved show expenditures of over \$100,000—\$5,042 for the Rosenberg children, \$57,859 for a Washington demonstration, \$28,891 for salaries of the office staff. It is estimated that over three million were raised by the Reds in this drive.

The Committee document is well indexed, containing the names of individuals and organizations involved. Local organizations operated in coalition with the national throughout the large cities. It clearly shows the dangers of Communism and the softness of many Americans to it in the United States.

The Red "Cloak and Dagger" men have operated within the shadow of the White House and the Capitol, according to recent disclosures. In one instance an escaped sailor from Russia was apprehended by Red secret agents in a restaurant near the White House, but when an attempt to kidnap him was made the Red agents were frightened off by CIA and FBI men, and in the course of the melee they escaped.

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